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Leaving Spear st. wharf at
10 A. M. as follows
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The Sunday Oregonian.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Claim of Women to Vote for Members of Parliament

Results of the Pall Mall Gazette Exposure Viewed Seemingly with Prejudice—Woman in Her Various Aspects

[Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.]

LONDON, Nov 11.—One of the questions which will come prominently before the country during the coming general election will be the claim of women to vote for members of parliament. Nothing better illustrates the social progress of women in these days than the serious advancement of this claim by prominent leaders of political thought. A few years ago the idea of the enfranchisement of women was treated as a popular jest. *Punch* made fun of it and old fashioned politicians found it an easy subject of humor. In the meantime the advocates of woman's suffrage procured their admission into minor institutions. They were permitted to vote at municipal elections and to sit on school boards. This change in the body politic not having brought the world to an end, many distinguished statesmen have condescended to admit the right of women to vote for members of parliament into the arena of controversy. The late Lord Beaconsfield was in favor of the extension of the franchise to women, but Mr Gladstone refused point-blank to acknowledge even the principle of female suffrage in his last reform bill. He was invited to relent by a very powerful deputation. Probably he was right to confine his work on that occasion to the agricultural laborer, but having now raised that humble citizen to the dignity of the franchise, women of property can hardly be much longer excluded. The advocates of woman's suffrage only claim the right of spinsters and widows with household or property qualifications to enjoy the same electoral privileges as their servants, the peasant and the workingman. They have a tremendous organization which they mean to bring to bear upon candidates for the next parliament, and they look forward with every reasonable hope of an early success.

MISDIRECTED EFFORT.

In the presence of many social questions in which women are interested, it is worth while to look around and take note of the position, the work, hopes and ambitions of those women who are at the present moment prominent in public papers or who are exercising any special influence upon these interesting and changing times. It is a matter for deep regret among men that the sensational business of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the Salvation Army has been so much taken up by women. It is now demonstrated by the investigation of a court of justice [illegible] called revelations in The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon were more or less a tissue of lies poured into Mr [illegible] by the wretched procuress, Mrs Jarrett, at [illegible] Mr Stead had champagne and smoked cigars for the first time in his life. The investigation, nevertheless, emphasized in the public mind the fact that girls under a certain age were not sufficiently protected by the law. Mr Stead commenced his "revelations" on the eve of the criminal law amendment act, [illegible] and thousands of good people learned for the first time that the law previously endowed young girls with the full authority of their persons at an age when they could not possibly understand their responsibility. The intrigues of the salvation army and the wild emotional [illegible] of the *Pall Mall Gazette* unfortunately brought into the agitation many good women who have formed themselves into committees of "purity," which are likely to cause serious social mischief. Christian young men's societies, for example, throughout the length and breadth of the land are discussing the unsavory question and kindred subjects in mixed audiences of young men and young women, and lectures are being delivered by young women to [illegible] mixed audiences. All this is very sad and cannot fail to lead to disastrous results; but the recognition of woman's right to equality with men on the platform, at the lecture room and at the polling booth, is really of such [illegible] try that allowance must be made for [illegible] this kind. Women have for many years had their way in these matters in the United States [illegible] their natural position [illegible] what must be put down in England to the first exuberance of freedom.

FEMALE BARTENDERS.

Apart from the wretched business of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the action of women in respect of certain legislation for the purification of health as well as morals, English women are creditably and honorably in the foremost ranks of progress and reform. Among the [illegible] of England which always shocks American visitors [illegible] the barmaid. There is no occupation more calculated to degrade a young girl in her own estimation than that of bartending. There are thousands of men who waste the greater part of their lives in lolling about whisky bars. They indulge in conversation which is often unfit for the ears of men, much less of women and the more they drink the more attention they expect from the lady of the bar. Lady Brabazon, Mrs Gough and several other ladies of position are [illegible] interested in the interest of London barmaids. The chief complaint of the girls themselves is in respect of their hours of labor. Many of them are employed from 9 in the morning till after midnight with not more than an hour and a half for meals and rest. [illegible] her efforts [illegible] the work [illegible] a practical footing [illegible] She [illegible] ladies to assist [illegible] with the barmaids and visit them on Sunday afternoon meetings are held for such as are able to attend. Lady Brabazon has a Sunday afternoon bible class in her drawing room, where she regularly receives at tea fifty or sixty visitors from the various London bars. The other evening Lord and Lady Brabazon gave a concert at their beautiful residence in Lancaster Gate to the members of the restaurant branch of the barmaid business. Girls engaged in restaurants and cafes have much lighter hours than those who are occupied at drinking bars and railway depots, and they are enabled to indulge in some kind of recreation at night. Should the suffrage ever be obtained by women, an effort will be made to regulate this branch of female employment by act of parliament but the greatest blessing that could be conferred upon the sex would be to exclude it from the demoralizing occupation of bartending.

PLEASANT RESORTS FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Throughout the provinces ladies of social distinction are engaging in movements for the amelioration of the condition of working girls in all kinds of occupations, helping them in their studies and amusements and co-operating with them for the better recognition of their work and status. As an example, Lady Laura Ridding, daughter of Lord Selborne and wife of the Bishop of Southwell, has instituted at Nottingham a number of evening homes for girls. At this center of the lace trade thousands of factory girls find themselves in an evening without social control or guidance. At [illegible] they seek for entertainment [illegible] and it is said that the more experienced [illegible] often lead their innocent companions astray. Many of them go [illegible] influence. What Lady Laura Ridding thinks they want is [illegible] homes where they could be pleasantly received and entertained, and with [illegible] instruction and study [illegible] singing, [illegible] games and with all the genial influence of pure home life and good, womanly companionship. Many large manufacturers supply these desiderata as much as possible on the spot, but the tendency of the factory hands is to get away in an evening from the scenes of their daily labors, and the establishment of homes and pleasant places of [illegible] under proper and engaging control, cannot fail to be of the highest social value.

FEMALE PATENTEES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A list of American women who are patentees has called the attention of social reformers to this interesting subject and while the number on this side of the Atlantic of women who have taken out patents for new inventions is very small indeed when compared with those of the United States, the number of patents granted to women from July, 1884, to the end of March, in the current year of 1885, shows a great increase on previous years and is not without special interest at the present moment. It is however noticeable that while American women soar right into the masculine atmosphere of mechanical and scientific research and invention, English women are mostly content with what is generally regarded by men as their own particular sphere. While an American woman invents the Burton horseshoe machine, an English woman takes out a patent for an improved pea scoop; while Miss Mary E. Walton perfects a system for deadening the sound of elevated railroads, her English sister, a governess, patents a registering label and means of attachment to boots and shoes at hotels and other establishments, while Mrs. A. H. Manning invents a new mowing and reaping machine on your side of the water, the English widow of a bookseller registers improvements for the manufacture of bread. Mrs Mather, in the United States, improves the deep-sea telescope, and Mrs. Jones, of England, makes a compound sardine paste, and so on. Not that I would infer there is no evidence of higher mechanical genius than is represented by these English patents, for among others, women have taken out papers for improvements in piano forte key boards, in the manufacture of non alcoholic beverages from fruits, and improvements in connection with circular-frame knitters. The comparison I have given above is, nevertheless, a just one although it may fairly be said for English women that just as they are only now entering upon a course of social and political freedom they are only beginning to take up the role of inventors.

WOMAN IN HER WORSE ASPECT.

It is curious to note that, with all the tender susceptibilities of woman, they have throughout history shown themselves to be almost as capable, perhaps more so, of cruelty as men. Fashion has the power to lead them very much astray in this respect. There are no more interested or excitable auditors of a Spanish bull fight than the Spanish ladies. Until within the last year or two the pigeon matches at Hurlingham, a fashionable resort near London, were largely attended by ladies—not merely the ordinary society women, but by ladies of the highest culture, breeding and associations. Pigeon shooting is a form of sport in England which has always been more or less condemned in the press and on the platform as a degrading sport, unmanly and cruel. It was discovered that the providers of the birds frequently mutilated or injured them on special occasions that they might become more easily victims to the gun. As Hurlingham [illegible] glass balls. [illegible] by the lords by a small majority. It will [illegible] be revived at an early day, and will [illegible] eventually carried. In the meantime, a strange and cruel [illegible] vagaries of fashion French ladies have inaugurated on their side of the Channel an entirely new sport [illegible]. This year [illegible] the ladies, with [illegible] as the victims has become a feature of country life [illegible] many of the leading chateaux. As [illegible] English ladies do not shoot. They ride to hounds, they are great at tennis [illegible] Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette* [illegible]

JOSEPH HATTON.

A Noble Boy.

NEW YORK, Nov 25.—The *Times'* Rondout (N. Y.) special says: Luther Krom, of Kripplebush, this county, was crushed to death near that place five days ago. Krom started out [illegible] his three sisters [illegible] the youngest girl on his lap and the others sat [illegible] hoop poles in the rear part of the vehicle. When about half way home young Krom turned around to see if his sisters were comfortable, when the horses suddenly turned out of the road [illegible] and striking a big wagon [illegible] Young Krom was found dead with the reins tightly clasped in his hands. His little sister was unhurt and she was [illegible] he did not speak to her. The funeral was the largest one for many years in that part of Ulster county.

Pay Borrowed Money.

With the [illegible] of the following business transaction we have nothing to do. A [illegible] fellow who had spent hundreds at a well known [illegible] palace came in one day, [illegible] and begged the landlord to trust him for a glass of liquor.

"No," was the answer to the request. "I never make a practice of trusting."

The drunkard turned to a man sitting in the [illegible] one whom he had known in better days, saying:

"Sir, will you please lend me sixpence?"

"Certainly," said he, and handed him the money.

The landlord immediately placed the bottle and glass before him. He helped himself to a [illegible] with great satisfaction.

Turning to the man who had kindly made him the loan of sixpence he said:

"Here, sir, is the money I owe you. [illegible] I always make a point to pay borrowed money before I pay liquor bills."

The landlord found he was regularly sold and [illegible] given away.

Prohibition in Politics.

New York World—Dem.

Prohibition has been so supremely successful in the [illegible] election [illegible] declare that all candidates for the legislature, for governor, for congress and all other offices in that state must be [illegible] in favor of prohibition. The success [illegible] movement elsewhere in Georgia is [illegible] phenomenal. Possibly this does not call for comment, but the careful observer will put with this the prohibition vote of 27,000 in Ohio, of 30,000 in New York, with the passage of prohibition laws in Iowa, Kansas and Maine, and will conclude that a new element is evident in the politics of the immediate future.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

How it is Constantly and Cleverly Evaded on All Hands

Rum and the Fine Arts—The Opera Season—Children who Appear upon the Stage—Others who are Worse Off

[Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, Nov 21.—The increased strictness with which the excise law has lately been enforced on Sunday brings up freshly to anyone who knows New York the question whether it will ever be possible to close all these saloons and liquor dispensaries one day in the week, as the law demands. I do not think it will be. A very little observation shows what an enormously strong foothold these places have all over the city, and, notwithstanding the reports in the newspapers, but little difficulty is really encountered by those who want something to drink in getting in. They may have to go through side doors; there may be a little incident of turning a key in a lock, or of encountering a wary picket who will sometimes refuse access to persons whose faces he does not know. But the object is always accomplished, by a slight effort. I remember, by the way, the case of a lunch room and bar in Boston to which a license was refused after it had been licensed for several years. What did the proprietors do? They kept their doors locked the whole year through, but issued to their patrons hundreds of latch keys. It was astonishing what a large number of men passing along Tremont street in front [illegible] both on Sundays and week days, stopped suddenly in front of that door, as if they had just remembered something important, and then, with an air of proprietorship, inserted the key and let themselves in. The secret got around and there was a rage for the keys. The place became more popular than ever. The next year it obtained a license without any trouble. Vice is fertile in device. The law was well symbolized by the lock on that door. No matter how many wards you put into the legal lock men will notch their keys so as to fit and turn it. Last Sunday at an uptown place here, which the papers still gave nothing but ginger ale and Weiss beer, champagne was freely sold in bottles labeled cider.

SPEAKING OF BAR ROOMS

It is interesting to notice the great changes and improvements they have undergone in New York within the last fifteen years. Time was when the correct thing for an ordinary corner drinking shop was to make a great display of bottles and demijohns in the windows, with an array of decorated looking hogsheads inside and a horizontal [illegible] screen near the doorway. Now [illegible] wood works and stained glass. [illegible] splendor of the Hoffman house with its [illegible] its $10,000 picture by Bouguereau and other valuable paintings.

I suggest to some essayist as a subject, "The Relations of Rum and the Fine Arts." There are few artists, musicians, actors or imaginative authors who are teetotalers, hence there seems to be some connection between drinking and the fine arts. [illegible]

"AFTER THE HUNT."

[illegible] deceives the eye, for a moment, into a belief that these objects have really been painted on a surface of silver gray wood so well depicted are the rust [illegible] the knots and cracks in the door. A sort of legerdemain of art. It is constantly gazed upon by admiring groups.

[illegible]

This is the charm [illegible] and has served as a great advertisement. But, as a truthful chronicler I am bound to say that the bar tenders in that place have become, in consequence, the most [illegible] careless and surly in the city.

THE OPERA.

Col. Mapleson closes his opera season at the Academy of Music somewhat abruptly this year. Certain people say it is because of the [illegible] performances of German opera at the Metropolitan. But others who ought to know best declare that it is because Italian opera in New York has died a natural death, although it just [illegible] in St Petersburg, Paris and London [illegible] high priced star, as [illegible] for supremacy in those capitals. Patti [illegible] is regarded by many [illegible] of her profession [illegible] the life of any opera house in which she sings. [illegible] almost impossible to make them pay, but when the public [illegible] This gives German opera [illegible] more reasonably [illegible] and with a better regard to the total effect instead of for the [illegible] of one singer an immense advantage.

Besides the German opera we are to have an American [illegible] at the Academy and [illegible] comic and burlesque operas at the Standard, the Fifth Avenue, the Bijou, Casino and [illegible] in all these entertainments is the chorus. But, owing to the multitude of [illegible] there is [illegible] likely that in a short time there will be a dearth of "stage children," not on account of the efforts of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children to deprive them of occupation but because so many are employed in [illegible] representations. Just here let me say a few words as to the employment of children on the stage, and the efforts of the society with the long name to prevent it. In every instance the preference is given by managers to the children of people employed in their theaters—the union actors and actresses, stage hands, wardrobe women, etc., so that nearly all

THE LITTLE ONES

Who take part in the great spectacle are under the control of their parents as well as the stage manager. The money that they earn is needed in their families, and goes for the purchase of the comforts, and sometimes the necessaries of life. Why, then does the society with the long name interfere so often with children who are earning a few dollars and at the same time learning the rudiments of the calling which they are eventually to follow?

The answer is simple enough. Everything in this country—even a philanthropic society—wants advertising, and none know better than Mr Gerry and his followers that all things connected with the stage come within the glare of the great white light of public interest. If these children were taken from luxurious homes and compelled to earn their bread, it would be a different matter, but in nine cases out of ten they better themselves by going on the stage. New York presents a limitless field for Mr Gerry and his society. Her streets literally swarm with boys and girls who have sprung from the gutter and are worse than homeless. They live in the streets, and at 12 years of age are thoroughly familiar with the most shocking and repulsive forms of vice. It is a common thing, even on cold and stormy nights, to see these little waifs sleeping on the [illegible] gratings [illegible] on the sidewalks down town. This education is the education of the streets, and they graduate with a full comprehension of the evil of a great city. But there is no advertising to be gained by interference with these children and their employment. Occasional efforts are made to rescue them, but while so little is done in that direction it seems a pity that children who are well cared for and sometimes brought out behind the footlights, should be officiously taken in hand.

MR HOWELLS' FARCE.

In *Harper's*, "The Garroters," is based upon a well worn story of the sort known as chestnuts. The circumstances of a respectable citizen robbing another of his watch, under the impression that the other had just robbed him, was an actual occurrence in Boston, and has been known for years. I have often related it as a good anecdote, but Mr Howells has now destroyed its usefulness in that way.

The other day I met Mr Bartholdi, who is just sailing for Europe. He struck me as a man of considerable power and quiet persistence. He described his long struggle in France, to carry out his idea of having the Liberty statue presented by Frenchmen to this country, and the frequent opposition with which he met there from people who said they were willing [illegible] a statue to be wholly French, but did not care to spend their money on a foreign country. So it seems that there [illegible] in France as well as here [illegible]

[illegible] *North American Review* [illegible] Mr Rice is only [illegible] years old. When he [illegible] began [illegible] the *Review*, he was about twentyone. Born of American parents in Boston, "I [illegible] the place a little," he says, "[illegible] when I was three days old." He has been equally precocious ever since, and is equally good [illegible]. He was brought up in Germany, and graduated at Oxford, in England, returning to this country only when he was of age, but unlike most Americans who have been reared and have lived abroad, he at once identified himself with the interests of his native country and has made his home in New York [illegible]. He possesses an ample fortune, but is a careful and energetic business man. [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived in New York [illegible] Lydia Thompson, who is [illegible] company. Miss Thompson is [illegible] remembered by the present generation of old New Yorkers, who saw her [illegible] to theaters in which she was the star [illegible] Eliza Weathersby [illegible] The papers are [illegible] enough to describe Miss Thompson as still young, attractive and dimpled. She claims that her daughter is 14 years of age and this statement is accepted without question by those who have seen the young lady at the Star theater.

Miss Thompson's daughter is known on the stage as Miss Tilbury, but it is not generally known that that is her real name inherited from her father, the inventor of the carriage known as the "Tilbury," who was killed some years ago in a fall from one of his own vehicles.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

NATURE AND ART

A Collection of Curios Embracing Some Rare Specimens

[illegible] News

Miss Violet [illegible] Crosby, daughter of Capt. Crosby, who [illegible] here from Nova Scotia, has a very fine collection of curios gathered by her from various [illegible] during the [illegible] years she accompanied her father [illegible] to different quarters of the globe. Among these are some rare specimens which are found in very few museums of this kind. [illegible] which are the work of the Chinese.

She has two pieces of what are known as jusi (pronounced hoosy) silks, made from pineapple fiber, such as our manila rope is manufactured from, which are exceedingly delicate in texture and very beautiful. These are made by the native Malay women of the Philippine islands and are woven upon looms of the rudest [illegible]. There is also among these articles a handkerchief made from the fiber of the [illegible] pineapple from the mountain fiber of the finest and most beautiful texture, and elaborately wrought in [illegible] work.

There is also a set of jewelry made in Calcutta, [illegible] tigers claws in a heavy setting of Indian gold [illegible] design.

But the rarest and most beautiful of all in the entire collection is what is known [illegible] as Euplectella, or Venus' Sea Basket. It is only once in a lifetime, if ever, that an individual can hope to see a specimen of this kind. It is a coral formation constructed under the sea by the secretions of the zoophytes, and [illegible] beauty of structure anything else of this class which has been discovered. In form it resembles somewhat a cornucopia. Its structure resembles the most delicate pure white lace, with fibres of the finest [illegible]. These are interwoven in regular [illegible] having something of the appearance of [illegible] and then cross-woven diagonally with finer thread. Frills of lace of this same [illegible] encircle the vase in spiral form [illegible] with artistic carelessness. The top is covered with a perforated lid of the same material and the smaller end was covered with a tuft of [illegible] silken thread finer than the finest [illegible] constantly [illegible] transfixed with wonder [illegible] such a production as this, not the visionary structure of a fairyland [illegible] but a real substance, the work of a mere [illegible] jelly constructed far down amid the darkness of the ocean.

One Way of Sizing it Up

[illegible] Herald

[illegible] was testing a bottle of milk it exploded with a loud report, scattering fragments of glass all over the room. Prof Huxley's theory is that the cow had been eating dynamite but we think his hypothesis is wrong. A more plausible explanation is that some fiend had thrown nitro-glycerine into the well.

MAX O'RELL.

Gossip upon the Affairs of England and France.

The Lord Mayor's Show—The Good Work Accomplished by Editor Stead—French Chamber of Deputies.

[Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.]

LONDON, Nov 11.—Before this letter reaches the United States, John Bull will be engaged in a new little war. After the Ashantees, the Afghans, the Basutos, the Zulus, the Boers, the Abyssinians, the Egyptians, the Arabs of the Soudan, now comes the turn of the Burmese. The English sent an ultimatum to King Theebaw, who answered that he must first consult France, Germany and Italy. This cool reply has exasperated the British, and for some time to come, interest will center on the Irrawaddy river, that great waterway, and Mandalay, the capital of Burmah.

Alderman Staples was installed lord mayor of London on Monday last, and the time-honored carnivalesque procession made the metropolis once more ridiculous. The lord mayor's show was superintended by Mr Holland, the manager of the Covent Garden circus. The elephants and camels were conspicuous by their absence this year, and the only attraction was Sir John Bennett, the representative of the people at the common council of the corporation of London, three times elected alderman by the free citizens of the ancient city of London, and three times refused by the court of aldermen. He was the only one who was received with favor on the occasion of the show. The other members of the corporation of London were respectively addressed by the crowd as "Old Turtle Soup," "Mr Alderman Fang," etc. Inquiries were [illegible] made as to "who stole the corporation's money" and whether there were "any [illegible] to-day?" etc. etc. Pockets were picked freely, the police court docks full of [illegible] on Tuesday, and altogether the people of London spent a happy day.

Although everything passed off pretty [illegible]

[illegible] CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

At the [illegible] perhaps occurred [illegible] great difficulty in forming a [illegible] majority. The moderate republicans [illegible] now [illegible] the name of opportunists, put forward M. Spuller, the late Gambetta's most intimate friend, as a candidate for [illegible] of the chamber, but he was defeated by [illegible] and advanced republicans [illegible]. Of course, the [illegible] Gambetta [illegible] Brisson used [illegible] Clemenceau, and the [illegible]. If, however, the republicans [illegible] mutual concessions, [illegible] the republic is not in danger. The [illegible] and is imminent, but [illegible] the left. As I said before the return of 200 [illegible] was a manifestation in favor of a peaceful government, nothing more. It was meant to condemn the famous colonial policy [illegible] the republic. In a remarkable speech delivered in the chamber of deputies on the 30th of July, M. Clemenceau referring to the opinion of Marshal Moltke, that "Peace is a dream and not a beautiful dream," exclaimed, amid the [illegible] of the great majority of the deputies, "Well, at any rate peace is the dream of democracy, which dreams of nothing but the [illegible] liberty and justice." [illegible] to popular masses. Surely the result of the election has [illegible] the general election [illegible] M. Clemenceau's view [illegible] every case where an attempt has been made [illegible] the government which has [illegible] expedition to Tunis, although [illegible] was defeated on the vote of credits, which it asked in order to make [illegible]

FRANCE AT ODDS WITH ENGLAND

In an [illegible] interest on Egypt. In 1885 the [illegible] Ferry [illegible] was overthrown by a majority of [illegible] How changed! I may perhaps exclaim those English people who are fond of representing the French as fighting cocks, [illegible] and conquest. They have had enough of that. It is peace that they ask at the top of their voices.

The [illegible] of the Armstrong case of abduction [illegible] Mr Stead and his [illegible] were found guilty. Mr Stead was condemned to three months' imprisonment without hard labor. He was condemned by the letter, not by the spirit, of the law, and the judge took great care not to let the jury be influenced by his good motives. In my mind, the judge acted very much like counsel for the prosecution. For instance, he warned the jury [illegible] to be prejudiced against Mr Stead, [illegible] circulated an amount of disgusting and filthy [illegible] to the minds of [illegible] women [illegible] children [illegible] Mr Stead has been condemned, but public opinion has long ago acquitted him of any moral guilt. He was indiscreet, [illegible] enthusiastic people who find they have a mission, but his motives were of the very purest, and he has compelled the law of his country to protect innocence and youth.

As I mentioned before in these columns, the London streets are quite edifying compared to what they were a few months ago. It is a good thing for some.

GERMAN PRINCELINGS

That the law, concerning the destitute is not so hard in England as it is in Tasmania. This colony has resolved not to receive any longer imported exportations. By a recent enactment of the legislative assembly it is provided that the owner, charterer or master of any vessel bringing to the colony any person deaf, dumb or blind, or unable to support himself in the colony shall give a bond, with two sureties, for £100, under which, if such person becomes chargeable within five years to any charitable institution, the expenses of his maintenance shall be paid by the persons giving the bond. The Tasmanians refuse any longer to be saddled with every bad penny of which foreign folks may wish to get rid. John Bull will soon have to pass such an act, requesting Prince von Bismarck to become surety for all the pennyless German princes [illegible] whom he sends over to these islands. No doubt they are encumbrances, and the great chancellor congratulates himself when they are shipped and fairly [illegible]. But the English will soon begin to look at this arrangement in a different light.

The Hispano-German difficulty about the [illegible] Caroline islands has entered a phase of calm. From the standpoint of dispassionate common sense there is in fact nothing to fight about. Spanish enterprise has never utilized the possessions to which Castilian pride clings with passionate tenacity. The Germans themselves are hardly likely to turn to much account an acquisition which Prince Von Bismarck has not shown himself particularly anxious to acquire. But quarrels about trifles are often the most difficult to appease. There can be no compromise in a dispute for the possession of a straw. Passion runs highest when there is nothing but dignity to wax hot about. The arena of international politics is subject to much the same laws as Donnybrook Fair.

BRITISH WIT

It is not often that a joke comes from the busy county of Lancaster. It appears, however, that a countryman went into a butcher's shop for a sheep's head. The butcher asked whether he wanted a conservative or radical one. Hodge, thinking of the big loaf, the three acres, the cow and the other blessings promised by radicalism, chose the latter. Thereupon the butcher took a sheep's head, removed the brains, and handed it to the much disappointed countryman.

These elections have decidedly sharpened the wit of the British. Here is another instance. At a conservative meeting a man was seen in the hall hawking about a basket of puppies for sale. "Good conservative puppies!" he cried, "who'll buy some good conservative puppies?" A few days afterwards he offered the same puppies at a great liberal meeting. "Good liberal puppies!" he went about crying; "Who'll buy some excellent liberal puppies?" "Why, you rascal," said a gentleman to him, "I heard you the other day offering these as conservative puppies, what do you mean by it?" "Ah! yes, yer honor," he returned, "they were blind then, but now their eyes have been opened."

THE NEXT ENGLISH PARLIAMENT

Is threatened with two night mares. It seems probable that the Northampton shoemakers will again return Mr Bradlaugh as one, and Miss Helen Taylor has accepted an invitation from a radical association to stand as a candidate for one of the London constituencies. This lady asserts that, if returned, she will present herself at the table and take the oath of allegiance—in fact, she will allow the house no peace until she has been permitted to take her seat.

News has once more reached London from Paris that Madam Carlotta Patti, the talented sister of the great diva, has fallen down stairs and broken her leg. Now I really should like to know how many more legs the reporters believe this lady has to get broken. If she goes on breaking legs at this rate, the newspapers will have to make the great vocalist a centipede.

Many English playgoers will be delighted to hear that Miss Calhoun will soon be heard at the Princess theater. It is said that, although tempted by many offers in the United States, this pretty and talented actress has decided to remain in her native land. MAX O'RELL.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS

[illegible]

Again it becomes my duty to throw the electric light of my intellect on the machinations of the crowned heads of Europe. I had resolved to remain a silent witness of the war between Bulgaria and Servia, but when the dispatches [illegible] that the Bulgarians had [illegible] I determined to [illegible] and throw [illegible]

[illegible] from the [illegible] and that means death east of the mountains—if you are caught. I expect no favors from Prince Alexander. I court no [illegible] under King Milan. My probity as an author is A 1, and no crowned head of Europe has ever dared to approach me with a bribe.

The explanation of the war is simple. The Princes Alexander and Henry of Battenberg were brothers not only that but their parents were the same. From childhood's happy hour an innocent rivalry was between them. They were always trying to excel each other in freaks of genius. [illegible] Alexander [illegible] crawled under [illegible] and died [illegible] an overdose of [illegible] I could give many incidents of their early life, but the above will [illegible] a sample.

The years rolled slowly on, [illegible] and Alex [illegible] as king of Bulgaria. That [illegible] with ease, but the latter watched for an opening and finally [illegible] Queen Victoria wanted another son-in-law, and Henry secured the place, without any civil service examination. Alexander then determined to astonish Europe, and he did so by seizing Roumelia one lovely day in autumn. That annoyed King Milan of Servia, and he [illegible] crossed the frontier of Bulgaria, with the intention of capturing Sofia. [illegible] I do not think that I would like to fight [illegible] country in winter,—the [illegible] of falling is greatly increased when [illegible] six inches of snow on the ground. I would rather fight in leafy June or hazy September, so that when I fell, if fall I must, I could look up at the [illegible] blue skies and compose my last words with some degree of comfort. It must be extremely annoying to compose a farewell poem when the mercury is crawling into its boots.

For a few days the Servians went marching through Georgia with the greatest of celerity, but Prince Alexander soon learned that Milan and his cohorts were marching on Sofia, so he buckled on his trusty sword, and leaving Sofia in the care of a maiden aunt, marched his army out toward Tzaribrod. Thus it came to pass that the Servians awoke one cold morning and found an enemy to face. Here was an unexpected feature of the campaign, and the Servians came to the conclusion that they would worry along without Sofia. That night the band played "Home Sweet Home," and the sweet strains affected the emotions of the army so intensely that they [illegible] and took the back track for Belgrade. Many of them were in so great a hurry [illegible] in the shape of muskets, canteens and haversacks.

Now the Bulgarians are on Servian soil and [illegible] the dispatches that they have captured him eleven times in the past week. [illegible] from the interest that centers in Pirot, [illegible] legislature is in session there.

When the czar of all the Russias heard of [illegible] the messenger bearing the dispatch was at once placed in irons, [illegible] officials who were unfortunate enough to approach his majesty during this [illegible] his passion were degraded in rank and sentenced to banishment. Finally his mother-in-law came in and cooled him down, and his immediate advisers ventured out of their cyclone cellars, and a council was held.

"Your majesty," asked Gotacough, "what shall be the punishment of this presumptuous youth?"

"Let three million men be dispatched to Bulgaria at once!" thundered the czar, as he hurled a cannon ball at his private secretary.

"But the powers will object to that," suggested Gotacough.

"True, alas, too true!" murmured his majesty and then great tears of mortification came to his eyes. "These powers will be the death of me yet. I believe that if I were to fill a flower pot with [illegible] the powers would object."

"Allow me, I suggest," said Gotacough, "that Alexander's commission as colonel in the Russian army be canceled, and that his photograph be removed from the family album."

"Gotacough," said the czar, "you are invaluable. Your suggestion is adopted, and I hereby present you with my finest pup—the one that was shot from my mouth by nihilists last week."

News of the seizure of Eastern Roumelia deeply affected the sultan. At the time of its receipt he was engaged in superintending a family lottery in his harem, to decide which one of his wives should be accorded the glorious privilege of sewing a button on his sublimity's shirt. The thought of losing the taxes of a great dependency severely shocked the sultan. His first impulse was to send an army at once to the front, but the arrival of a messenger from Prince Alexander, with promises of continued loyalty and uninterrupted taxes, put him in a glorious state of mind. Indeed, so great was his pleasure that he rashly promised each and every one of his wives a new winter bonnet and a sealskin sack, greatly to the joy of the milliners of Constantinople.

These revelations of court secrets are made advisedly. I am aware that the wrath of Europe will be directed against me, but the stars and stripes are a sufficient guarantee that not a hair of my head will be harmed. They are published with the full approval of Secretary Bayard, and if the potentates of the old world wince I cannot help it.

SETH KINMAN.

A Celebrated Hunter and Trapper of the Early Day.

Making Chairs for Presidents—Received with Favor By Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes—Eye Witness of Lincoln's Assassination.

Seth Kinman, trapper and showman, whose name has become widely known from the fact of his having made and presented several horn chairs to as many presidents, sat in the reading room of the International hotel the other night, says the San Francisco *Examiner*, and spun yarn after yarn of the early days and concerning his trips throughout the country. He was clad in a complete suit of buckskin with moccasins and sombero. As he stood he was over six feet tall, with long flowing white locks and beard and shaggy eyebrows—the very typical hunter and trapper of early California days as described by modern chroniclers. The old gentleman was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1815. He came across the plains to this state in 1849, and at once entered upon the performance of those romantic duties which he followed in after years. He has presented chairs made of bearskins and elk horns to four presidents—Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes—and has now built his fifth, which he considers his finest work, to be given to President Cleveland.

THE FIRST CHAIR.

It was in 1857. He had been living near Eureka, and during his idle moments had built a chair out of elk horns, hides and hoofs, polished and trimmed. It was a beautiful thing. Captain Conner, of the steamer Goliah, owned by the late Peter Donahue, persuaded him to go to San Francisco. He started in his own words, "with a dirty shirt, a bowie knife and a deck of cards" as his only luggage. When he got to this city Colonel Donahue and "Bully" Wright gave him money and sent him east. He placed the chair on exhibition in New York. After that he went to Washington, where he met General J. W. Denver, then secretary of the interior, with whom he was acquainted. General Denver introduced him to the president and he presented him with the chair. Buchanan subsequently gave the old man a position to gather the Indians together on the reservation in Oregon and California. He came back to this state and hunted and trapped in connection with his other duties until 1864, when he built another chair and went to Washington, presenting it to President Lincoln. The presentation speech was made by Clinton Lloyd, then clerk of the house of representatives. Lincoln and the hunter's father fought in the Black Hawk war together. At that time he was penniless, and he struck upon the idea of having [illegible] of himself and his [illegible]. They were taken at Brady's gallery, [illegible] at the rate [illegible] The pictures he sold at [illegible] cents a piece. He was an eye witness of the assassination of Lincoln in Ford's theater, and accompanied the remains as far as Columbus, Ohio, on the journey to Springfield. Returning to Washington, he arrived in that city on June 1, 1865, in time to see the close of the war in the parade of the armies through the streets of the capital.

WITH JOHNSON.

When Johnson was inaugurated he presented him with a chair and at his invitation visited him at the Arlington house and played "Gray Eagle," "Old Zip Coon," "Arkansaw Traveler" and other melodies on a "fiddle" which he had constructed out of the head of a mule. His bow was made of a [illegible] of the same mule, strung with hair from its tail. President Johnson gave him the position of an Indian agent in Idaho under Governor Ballard, but in the journey there he was taken sick and never performed any of the duties of his office. In 1876 he went to the Centennial exhibition and then made a trip to Ohio, carrying with him another chair. Hayes was then governor of that state and Blaine and Bob Ingersoll were stumping the state for him. Kinman thought he would be elected, and taking the chances on the election, presented him with the chair.

In 1853 he furnished two companies of soldiers at Fort Humboldt with provisions in the shape of elk meat for six months. The companies were in command of Col Buchanan and Capt U. S. Grant.

Mr Kinman's backwoodsman style is inimitable. His yarns are replete with jokes, at which he laughs himself with the greatest glee. He feels as if he were a young man of thirty, despite the fact that he is three score and ten years of age.

FEEDING A WHOLE COMPANY.

The Plan Adopted by an Irish Regiment for Every Man to Get a Meal at the Expense of Only One

Among the adventures recorded by Samuel Lover of the Irish Brigade while in France, one of the most amusing was an occurrence in the time of the Regent Orleans, in honor of whose birthday a grand masquerade was given in Paris. It was a high-class affair. Tickets were a [illegible] louis d'or each. All the rank and beauty of Paris were assembled around the regent, and a costly and luxurious supper crowned the attractions of the night. Whilst the entertainment was proceeding one of the prince's suite approached and whispered to him: "It is worth your royal highness' while to step into the supper rooms. There is a yellow domino there who is the most extraordinary cormorant ever witnessed. He is a [illegible] your highness. He never stops eating and drinking, and the attendants say, moreover, that he has not done so for several hours."

His royal highness went accordingly, and sure enough there was the yellow domino laying about him as described, and swallowing everything as ravenously as if he had only just begun. Raised pies fell before him like [illegible] before a field piece, [illegible] seemed to fly down his throat [illegible] he drank three [illegible] whatever might be the next [illegible]

After watching [illegible] the duke [illegible] laughing [illegible] the yellow domino [illegible] devastating the [illegible] here, and emptying the champagne [illegible] as rapidly as they were [illegible]. Perfectly amazed, the duke at last [illegible] restrain his curiosity.

[illegible] asked, "is that [illegible] ogre who [illegible] such annihilation to all the labors of the cooks?"

An equerry, one of the suite was dispatched to him. "His royal highness the Duke of Orleans, desires the yellow domino to unmask."

But the domino begged to be excused, pleading the privileges of masquerade.

"There is a higher law," replied the officer, "[illegible] must be obeyed."

"Well, then," answered the incognito, "if it must be so, it must," and unmasking, exhibited the ruddy visage of an Irish trooper.

"Why, in the name of [illegible]," exclaimed the regent, as he approached to him, "who and what are you? I have seen you eat and drink for a dozen men at least, and yet you seem as empty as ever."

"Well, then," said the trooper, "since the saycret must come out, please your royal highness, I am one of the [illegible] guard of honor to-night—and when our men was ordered out [illegible] a ticket and agreed to take our turns at the supper table."

"What!" exclaimed the duke, "the whole troop coming to supper?"

"Oh, it's [illegible] please your highness. Sure one domino would do for all of us if [illegible] in turn. I'm only the eighteenth man, and there's twelve more to come."

The loud laughter of the jovial duke was the response to this explanation, followed by a louis-d'or to the dragoon and a promise to keep his "saycret" till the entire troop had supped.

GOLD IN THE SANDS.

Along the Coast from Gold Bluff to Gold Beach.

First Discoverers of the Precious Metal on the Ocean's Edge—Hardships and Dangers of the Early Beach Miners.

[Written for The Sunday Oregonian.]

Early in the year 1850 prospectors for gold, and others in search of new localities for varied purposes were climbing the mountains, navigating the streams, and rambling through the wild and beautiful valleys of southern Oregon and northern California. Later in the year, and when the gold fields on the Klamath and its tributaries, the Salmon, Trinity and Scott rivers, and the hundreds of creeks and gulches tributary to these, were being discovered and developed, a search along the neighboring coast was begun on land and by sea for a suitable harbor at which to embark the supplies already needed by the miners, and the immense quantities yet to be required in the near future. Humboldt bay had been known for many years, and had sheltered a few vessels with supplies destined for the Klamath. But other harbors were sought for, and a convenient one was found not many miles above, and now known as Trinidad. This place soon became noted and to it the people of the interior looked for all that they required. To it the wanderers on the coast above looked for a haven of rest and a store for food when nature enjoined them to halt and recruit. During the above mentioned year a small schooner set sail from San Francisco to explore the Oregon coast in search of a harbor below the Columbia. Reaching the present harbor of Port Orford a landing was effected but possession was not held, for the natives were numerous and manifested extreme hostility to their unwelcome visitors. But later in the year a foothold was gained, which has continued.

TO THE CRESCENT BAY.

But the natives who frustrated the first adventurers are gone, and have left no mark behind but heaps of crumbling shells. Thus it was that in 1850 there had been no landing discovered on that long line of coast between Trinidad and Port Orford, and explorers on the coast of southern Oregon repaired to the former place if an exit by sea was desired. In this year a company, principally Oregonians, went down the Klamath on a prospecting tour for gold and to explore the coast at its mouth for something new. It was customary in those days for exploring or prospecting companies to elect one of their number captain, and this company's leader was Eugene Du Bertrand, a Canadian Frenchman, and such were the most of his men. It was a well known fact in early days that Frenchmen when known to be such, were generally successful in their intercourse with all Indian tribes. These men were well received—after the gift of a few trinkets—by the lower Klamath Indians, and conveyed to the coast in canoes. They were out of civilized food but subsisted quite well on such as the Indians had. They landed at the mouth of the river on the south bank and set out for Trinidad, which was below. They followed the Indians trail till they came to a high bluff under which it passed at the edge of the surf. They sat down to rest on the hill above before they went down on the trail along the beach. While resting and scanning the [illegible] they thought that the sand on the beach under the high bluff looked [illegible] gold was impossible, but they descended to the beach and hurried down to the glittering [illegible] and sure enough it was gold. The beach for several hundred yards was a sheet of [illegible] but the layer was thin. Of course [illegible] difference they would [illegible] there was plenty of gold to make them all independent. [illegible] hungry, they [illegible] nothing that day [illegible] the day before. They hurried on to Trinidad, each sworn

TO KEEP THE SECRET

From the outside world. They had taken some of the sand and dust with them and when they reached San Francisco, where they went to buy in supplies of food and other means to work their mines, they exhibited it to wealthy men, who soon became interested in the matter, and formed a company and supplies and chartered a revenue cutter to go to the golden coast. They went up to the bluff but found no good place to land so they lay off and on for a day or two, when six men determined to make the attempt to reach the beach. But the surf was so rough that their boat was capsized and all but one man drowned. That one was Bertram, the leader of the discoverers. He too would have shared the fate of his companions but that some Indians who were living near the place ran in and pulled him out as a lucky wave washed his unconscious body near the shore. When those on the cutter saw that the men were drowned they sailed down to Trinidad and went up to the bluff on foot. When they got there they found Bertram but no gold [illegible] beach. They had not calculated on the action of the tide on the sand, and that the waves, nature's greatest separator, could obscure as well as unfold the glittering dust in the moving sand. The vessel and some of the company returned to San Francisco while others of the men set out in search of better fields. But the apparition of the shining beach would not down, and subsequently searchers found the treasure again uncovered, and the fame of Gold Bluff was second to no place on the coast for a limited time. From that day the mines on the beach have been worked with varying success to the present time. Rising to an altitude of 400 feet the bluff is composed of iron and common beach sand, in which fine gold in varying quantities is commingled. Under the bluff large redwood trees, stumps, bones and shells, besides stone implements of a prehistoric population have been found. From below Trinidad in California to Randolph in Oregon iron sand in which there is much gold, and generally

IN VARIOUS QUANTITIES,

Has been found [illegible]

[illegible]

Very little [illegible] the country [illegible] supposition that white men had [illegible] them many years [illegible] American settlers [illegible]. The [illegible] Sailor Diggings, Althouse, Applegate and other [illegible] Oregon were yielding gold [illegible] expended upon them, and the [illegible] agitated the public mind. Before that time [illegible] had been brought up the Klamath from Humboldt bay and Trinidad and from Shasta city by trains [illegible] of Yreka and Scott valley. The prices charged for packing were exorbitant, and but for the bountiful yield of the golden harvest the miners must have reduced their exciting toil. From Sailor diggings to Pelican bay was but forty miles, as the few men guessed who had traveled the route. A company was organized to inspect the place and all worked well to start a town. The company traversed the Coast mountains, the dense forest of redwood, the low valley on the immediate coast, and pitched their tents on the sounding beach. A town site was at once staked out and given the name of Crescent city. The bay is in the form of a crescent, which aided the men in selecting a name. The majority of the proprietors remained, while a few went back to blaze a trail to Sailor diggings, as that was the nearest camp. By the following spring a very fair trail had been made across the mountains to Illinois valley. A ferry across Smith river had been constructed, whisky shops along the trail at every spring or little stream were opened and supplied with every needful thing to make the traveler forget his tedious march, and a prosperous future for Crescent city was indisputably assured. The new location was enrolled among the list of trading posts and early in the year the little crescent was filled with schooners at anchor, and the beach was lined with wholesale stores. The forest but a few rods back from Water street, resounded with the noise of ax and saw, while the busy rattle of the hammers on the rising houses kept time with the sounds of both.

SILENT NATIVES

In a semi nude state stalked among the [illegible] ing men or peered into the well filled stores. Pack trains came from the Oregon side, from the Klamath, above and below, and long before the first of June the mountains and hills, the gulches and creeks and the rivers were lined with men in search of gold. Up from the southern coast, down from the north, men and pack mules came in droves to swell the market of the new coast town. 'Frisco sent up a supply of gamblers and others to fatten on the [illegible] who came to the new emporium. A large and substantial Indian village was close to the town near a point on the south side, while a number of others of equal size were distributed along the coast to and on Point St George, five miles above. The Indians of the Klamath and the coast below had felt the power of the white men, but those at and above Crescent City to the Columbia dreamed not of the horrors that the near future had in store for them, and the first year [illegible] own quite enjoyed the sights. In April of that year two miners from the Oregon side came down to Smith river on a prospecting tour on foot. At that time no part of Smith river had been explored by the whites except [illegible] mile or so above and below the ferry on the southern fork. Indians were numerous along the stream and as wild as the bear on the hills, and like their kin on the Klamath were willing to kill any white men who might chance to come in their way. It was known to many that these men went up the river to prospect, and their promised coming to Crescent City was anxiously looked for. But they did not come. A month passed and still no news of the absent men. About the middle of June the people of Crescent City became aware that there were many strange Indians at the village near the town engaged in gambling with those of the village. They had blankets, two rifles, clothing and other articles which were soon recognized as having belonged to the two men who went up Smith river to prospect and whose coming had been anxiously awaited.

THE WEATHER WAS WARM

And near and the Indians had their gambling ground at a spring near the village. Every available white man in the town armed himself and the greater number of them went [illegible] the gambling natives and killed nineteen. [illegible] entered the [illegible] and burned the village. From that day the natives did not halt on their downward course till all the [illegible] on Point St George became extinct. Crescent City which is eighteen miles south of the dividing line [illegible], but at the time of the settlement of the place none but an approximate idea could be formed of where the line struck the coast, and Chetco river twenty five miles north of the city was by common consent the state line until about August 185[illegible] a United States vessel came up from San Francisco and established the line half a mile north of Winchuck river, four miles south of Chetco, which was accepted [illegible] between Winchuck and Chetco [illegible] for [illegible] miles [illegible] the most [illegible] of a party [illegible] Frenchmen [illegible] blocks, while prospecting up the coast discovered rich and extensive gold deposits at the mouth of Rogue river, which they succeeded in keeping secret until late the following spring, when a rush of American miners met them, pushing them out to wander on the coasts above, where they struck new diggings, not so extensive or rich at the mouths of Sixes and Coquille rivers, and other places along the beach. At this time the

TWO MOST SOUTHERN [illegible]

On this stretch of coast were Port Orford above and Crescent City below, and [illegible] 18[illegible] there was much travel down the coast from the doubtful things above to the sure things below, and it was not seldom that two or three men would set out from Port Orford down the coast along the difficult, secluded trail, among the treacherous savages, and never be heard of again. A notable instance of this kind occurred in the month of May of the above year. Three men, mounted and with one or two pack animals, started to come down to Crescent City. They succeeded in making their way safely through the many Indian villages along the trail till they had reached a deserted village half way between Winchuck and Smith river, where they are supposed to have camped for the night. One of these men was to [illegible] a mercantile transaction between parties at Port Orford and at Crescent City, and his arrival at the latter place was anxiously awaited. Two months passed and he did not arrive. Other parties came down and reported that he had started down two months before in the company of two other men. [illegible]

[illegible]

WINCHUCK AND CHETCO

Rivers, built small log cabins and were occupying their time in hunting elk and deer on the low hills back of the valley, or sea otters that snorted in large numbers in the breakers along the beach. With one exception, that of August Miller at the mouth of Chetco, these settlers were all young men and unmarried. To cultivate more than a small garden was not their aim, and improvements progressed slowly until the next year, when the rush to the Gold Beach mines at the mouth of Rogue river stimulated industries, brought married men with their families into the valley, and the small but fertile locality was quickly redeemed from its wild [illegible] productiveness and became a prominent factor in supplying the mines along the Beach with bread and meat. When Capt. McGee and his company went up to the mouth of Smith river after the Indians, and on the return, they passed through a large open valley north of the river and about fifteen miles from Crescent City. The soil appeared to be fertile and small creeks in abundance came down out of the surrounding hills on the north and east. [illegible] covered the major part of the valley, and elk in droves like domestic cattle wandered over the beautiful place. The valley [illegible] on the north bank of the river [illegible] and on up the coast till it merged into the valley of Winchuck river. Some of the men of the company, with others, soon returned to the valley and took up the [illegible] at the mouth of the river. [illegible] seemed friendly and everything went on well until three of the settlers while passing through a deep sink in the valley about two miles from the mouth of the river [illegible]. In investigating further they descended to the bottom and found a subterranean passage leading toward the beach, 100 yards distant. The stench was almost intolerable, but their suspicions were aroused and they followed the passage and came upon the nude body of a white man lying on his face, about fifty feet from the entrance. A short piece of rope was tied around his neck, indicating that he had been

DRAWN INTO THE PASSAGE

By a rope around his neck. Returning to the entrance they went to the beach and [illegible] under the high [illegible] edge [illegible] another body [illegible] from the beach. The mystery surrounding the fate of the three men who started from Port Orford to Crescent City the previous May was now solved. [illegible] the discovery of the bodies, and when the six men just mentioned took up their residence at the mouth of the river, a young Indian, of sinister expression of countenance and something of a swaggering deportment came to the camp to make friends with the men, and expressing a wish to exchange his quarters with them. He was treated kindly and remained at the camp a good portion of the time. He had an old Hopkins rifle on the stock of which was carved the name of Newton. He claimed to have got the gun from some Indian up the coast, but the name of one of the murdered men was believed to be Newton, and the Indian was accused of being connected with the murder. Immediately his manner changed from friendly to [illegible] which sealed his doom. No one but those early pioneers entertained very crude ideas of the administration of justice, but in few instances were they guilty of acting wrongly in the execution of the verdicts of their [illegible]. The Indian was [illegible] he was one of the guilty ones, and [illegible] ing terror to all his neighbors. An Indian at the mouth of the river now made a clean breast of the murders, telling all the [illegible] of the affair [illegible] dian, who had been killed [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] fortunes [illegible] gold. The sanguine miners worked like beavers at the water's edge and back to the bluff and in the dense forest felled the trees for use. Vessels crossed the bar with goods for the busy throngs, or succumbed to the angry waves and disappeared from view in the boiling surf. From elevated lands, from dark coverts of matted brush on the adjacent flats, the wild natives observed this shifting panorama of unwonted scenes with awe and curiosity. Days rolled on and the enchantment of the distant view passed away, and courting the fascinations of a near approach, they mingled with the whites and learned to glean the sparkling gold from the shifting sand. The great rush to Gold Beach stimulated the few who had taken up land near Crescent City and small fields were enclosed and the first crop planted in [illegible]. The large valley on Smith river was settled upon in the same year and many fields were planted. Adventurers built their cabins at every promising spot along the coast from Rogue river to Crescent City, and before the expiration of the year the white men and the Indians were disputing with marked earnestness for the possession of the country. Families from Oregon and California came to the valleys and took the place of

THE [illegible] BUSINESS

While the [illegible] the shouts of [illegible] inaugural [illegible] better era in the [illegible] of the wilds along the coast. At Gold Beach the whites and natives lived [illegible] peace from the first settlement of the place until [illegible] June 18[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the elk in the markets, and not then till the valleys were fenced and the elk driven farther back into the mountains. The dark depths of the heavy redwood forests were the chosen homes of the elk during the winter months, where they grazed on the succulent [illegible] and were sheltered by the interwoven [illegible] tops of the towering trees. On the rocks at the mouths of the rivers, up the streams for a mile or two, sea lions basked in the sun and roared their songs of love. In the little coves along the shore they wallowed on the sandy beach or slept in peace on the drift wood until [illegible]. Whales sported in pairs and often [illegible] a mile or so off from the beach flinging their huge tails high into the air and spouting [illegible] streams of water. It was not an uncommon occurrence for [illegible] to strand on the [illegible] to serve as a feast for the hungry natives. Sea otters rode the coming waves close to the shore and many were killed by the [illegible] who reaped a fine harvest of gold for their valuable furs. But now all is changed and compared to thirty years ago the coast is a [illegible], as regards its old time native inhabitants.

[illegible] W. OLNEY.

MADGE'S LETTER

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.

The "Alcazar" theater has been the subject of such recent anticipation that it would have [illegible] against the incontrovertible order of things human had it not fallen short of the general expectations. With this allowance made for over expectancy, however, the Alcazar is a disappointment. It is a stupendous effort, an overpowering attempt, as glittering and unreal as imitation jewelry, an embryo theater, an over-developed concert hall, a demi-Moorish, semi American mixture, with the heavy pillars and [illegible] woodwork of the Orient and the squarely paneled, ponderous lowering ceiling of an English dining hall. [illegible] upholstering [illegible] plush, with [illegible] the latest thing in French chandeliers with [illegible] wax candle burners. Owing to the lowness of the ceiling these gas jets are unnecessarily conspicuous, and indeed those people who have paid $2 50 for the privilege of sitting in the dress circle are annoyed, somewhat at the sacrifice of their view of the stage, to glance [illegible] down into them.

There is a strange, uncertain, lifting, [illegible] odor pervading the Alcazar suggestive of [illegible] storm drains beneath its accompanying [illegible] and taking with the blank walls [illegible] massive [illegible] pillar it has a [illegible] effect on an audience not to be surprised by [illegible] of the

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

[illegible] from its proximity to [illegible] the opening [illegible] The greater [illegible] of the audience [illegible] of a [illegible] child [illegible] lucky [illegible] herself in [illegible] of scarlet [illegible] contrast to the pale glitter [illegible] background [illegible] were [illegible] extinguished.

[illegible] theatrical perfections [illegible] Mr. [illegible] expression, has [illegible] of the [illegible] from my point of [illegible] the lights of the dress circle [illegible] the [illegible]. The stage [illegible] very worst [illegible]

[illegible]

As [illegible] prima donna [illegible] a mistake when she [illegible]. She has [illegible] a certain [illegible] Emma Nevada, the daughter of the West, the choice of the people, she was our pride, our darling [illegible]. As Mme Palmer she has [illegible] she has no longer need of our protection, and when she came back and sang to us from out the glory of her brand new wedding gown, and asserted her married state, and flaunted her new protector [illegible] as it were we were only pleased to see her and we were exceedingly polite, but scarcely cordial. You see we felt that we had been snubbed, [illegible] and that there was a great gulf between this young, well [illegible] confident, married woman and the little Nevada who flung herself down before the footlights [illegible] and cried [illegible] our sympathetic ears and hearts from the boxes of the big opera house last winter.

And in the sweet flexible voice is just a little worn strained sound which grates on one's recollection of its exquisite purity during her first appearance here, and [illegible] "Lucia" at her last matinee she fluttered [illegible] perceptibly [illegible] from "Lucia." As a concert singer she [illegible] criticism, except indeed that she leaves the theater with her [illegible] sympathetic [illegible]. But as a clever [illegible] critic wrote the other day, "There is but a fine shade of difference between taste and sympathy"—[illegible] genuine and the other [illegible] and most of us prefer it to nature." Mme Palmer's

WEDDING DRESS

Is a [illegible] indescribable gown and is a dream which is a dressmaker's dream. It is soft dull heavy silk white as the drifting snow, [illegible]

[illegible]

MADGE.

The Coming Bonanza Iron

New York Commercial Bulletin.

The manufacturers of American Bessemer pig iron are said to have already contracted the greater portion of their output for the first quarter of next year and at an advance in prices. [illegible] tons more.

These transactions represent considerable [illegible] but not as much as might be supposed [illegible] activity.

PIONEER DAYS

The Experience of J. W. Nesmith in Crossing the Plains.

An Interesting and Valuable Account Left by Himself of the Immigration of 1843 and of the Country as they Saw It

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

The late J. W. Nesmith, who filled so important a part in the pioneer history of Oregon and occupied the highest positions the territory and state could confer upon him, deserves a high place also in the annals of Oregon's "Pioneer Days." It is matter for regret that more particulars cannot be had of his youth, but of his [illegible] we know, because it was spent among us and is part of the history of our state. His career illustrates how all the paths of honor are open to American youth and that genius [illegible] in our country climb to the highest rounds of the political ladder.

COMING TO OREGON.

Nesmith's own account of himself is as follows: "I have often been asked by [illegible] and cultivated people in Washington, the reason for my coming to Oregon in that early day, and I have found it a difficult question to answer. I was a poor, homeless youth, destitute of [illegible] friends, money and education. Actuated by a reckless spirit of adventure, one place was to me the same as another. Thinking my condition might be made better, and knowing it could not be worse, I took the leap in the dark. But in the emigration that accompanied me there were staid men of mature years and cultivated intellects, men who left comparatively comfortable homes and friends, with their wives and children, gave up the advantages of civilization to cross a desert continent beset with hostile savages, to go they knew not whither and with certainty that in the event of defeat by Indians or finding Oregon uninhabitable there could be no possibility of returning. The chances were more than even that if they escaped the scalping knife of savages it would only be to perish by starvation. So far as lands at reasonable rates and fruitful soil were desirable, they were surrounded with these in the homes they abandoned. No monarchial or arbitrary government oppressed them. No religious edicts persecuted them. They fled from no such evils as brought either pilgrims or cavaliers to the new world. Nor was their avarice tempted by the inducements which sent Cortez and his companions to Mexico, or Pizarro to Peru."

The foregoing shows in graphic words the conditions under which the [illegible] came to Oregon. He goes on to [illegible] show [illegible] veritable fact there was [illegible] Oregon and that even the information [illegible] transmitted to congress was meager and unsatisfactory. Excepting Benton and Linn [illegible] members seemed to attach value to our [illegible] possessions. Many members [illegible] of its ever becoming a portion of the [illegible] deprecated attempts at settlement. Mr. Nesmith overlooks the fact that he and his fellow emigrants had the same conviction that [illegible] the border, from [illegible] Whatever it [illegible] a hazardous venture, [illegible] entirely [illegible]

THE VISIT OF [illegible] WHITMAN

Nesmith was of New England birth, [illegible] family that had settled in the [illegible] New Hampshire. He was [illegible]

[illegible] In the company there were [illegible] persons [illegible] years of age, capable of bearing arms [illegible] wagons and other vehicles but no pleasure conveyances. The teams were mostly oxen. [illegible] the families turned back on the Platte. As the toil, hardship and privations of the journey became apparent and the uncertainties of its termination were forced upon their minds, they resolved to return.

[illegible] FOR [illegible]

As early as 1840 Nesmith heard of Oregon and during the winter of 1841, while in Jefferson county, Iowa, learning that Dr. [illegible] White, who had been in Oregon, was [illegible] there as an Indian agent, and would leave Independence in the spring of 1842, he mounted his horse and rode across western Iowa to reach Independence seventeen days after White had left there. He would have followed and overtaken the train, but the Pawnees were on the war path, and were a dangerous tribe in ordinary times, so he was obliged to forego the journey at that time. During the next winter Dr. Marcus Whitman, missionary to the Cayuses on the Walla Walla river visited Washington to intercede in behalf of American interests on this coast. "Means for transmission of news at that time was slow and meagre on the frontier, but the Oregon question, through the medium of Senators Benton and Linn and Dr. Whitman, did create some commotion in Washington, and enough of it found its way to the far west to make some [illegible] restless and adventurous frontiersmen. Without any formal promulgation it became understood and was so published in the few border papers then in existence, that an emigration party would rendezvous at Independence to start for Oregon as soon as the grass would sustain the stock. Without orders from any quarter, and without preconcert, promptly as the grass began to start, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] MAKES [illegible]

[illegible] towards Chief Justice [illegible] Burnet [illegible] who had not sufficient [illegible] their enterprise [illegible] the richest return for the slightest amount of cultivation, where the trees were [illegible] a substitute for bread, called [illegible] grew in the ground, salmon and other fish crowded the streams, and where the principal labor of the settler would be confined to keeping their gardens free from the inroads of buffalo, elk, deer and wild turkeys. He appealed to our patriotism by [illegible] forth that [illegible] we would establish our [illegible] the Pacific. How, with our trusty rifles, we would drive out the British usurpers who claimed the soil, and defend the country from the avarice and pretentions of the British lion, and how posterity would honor us for placing the fairest portion of our land under the dominion of the stars and stripes. He concluded with a slight allusion to the trials and hardships [illegible] but to the imminent dangers to be encountered from hostile Indians on the route and those inhabiting the country whither we were bound. He further more intimated a desire to look upon the tribe of noble red men that the valiant and well armed crowd around him could not vanquish in a single encounter.

ORGANIZED AND ON THE WAY

Other speeches were made, full of glowing descriptions of the fair land of promise the far away Oregon, which no one in the assemblage had ever seen, and of which not more than half a dozen had ever read any account. After the election of Mr. Burnett as captain, and other necessary officers, the meeting, as motley and primitive a one as ever assembled, adjourned with three cheers for Capt. Burnett and Oregon.

On the 20th day of May, 1843, after a pretty thorough military organization we took up our line of march, with Capt. John Gantt, an old army officer, who combined the character of trapper and mountaineer as our guide. Gantt had in his wanderings been as far as Green river, and assured us of the practicability of a wagon road thus far. Green river, the extent of our guide's knowledge in that direction, was not half way to the Willamette valley, the then only inhabited portion of Oregon. Beyond that we had not the slightest conjecture of the condition of the country. We went forth trusting to the future, and would doubtless have encountered more difficulties than we experienced had not Dr. Whitman overtaken us before we reached the extent of our guide's knowledge. He was familiar with the whole route, and was confident that wagons could pass through the canyons and gorges of Snake river and over the Blue mountains, which the mountaineers in the vicinity of Fort Hall declared to be a physical impossibility.

WHITMAN'S ADVICE FOLLOWED.

Capt. Grant, then in charge of the Hudson Bay company at Fort Hall, endeavored to dissuade us from proceeding further with our wagons, and showed us the wagons that the emigrants of the preceding year had abandoned, as an evidence of the impracticability of our determination.

Dr. Whitman was persistent in his assertions that wagons could proceed as far as the Grand Dalles of the Columbia river, from which point he asserted they could be taken down by rafts or batteaux to the Willamette valley, while our stock could be driven by an Indian trail over the Cascade mountains, near Mt. Hood.

Happily Whitman's advice prevailed, and a large number of the wagons with a portion of the stock, did reach Walla Walla and The Dalles, from which points they were taken to the Willamette the following year.

Had we followed Grant's advice and abandoned the cattle and wagons at Fort Hall, much suffering must have ensued, as a sufficient number of horses to carry the women and children of the party could not have been obtained, besides wagons and cattle were indispensable to men expecting to live by farming in a country destitute of such articles.

At Fort Hall we fell in with some Cayuse and Nez Perce Indians returning from the buffalo country, and as it was necessary for Dr. Whitman to precede us to Walla Walla, he recommended to us a guide in the person of an old Cayuse Indian called "Sticcus." He was a faithful old fellow, perfectly familiar with all the trails and topography of the country from Fort Hall to The Dalles and although not speaking a word of English and no one in our party a word of Cayuse, he succeeded by pantomime in taking us over the roughest wagon route I ever saw. Sticcus was a member of Dr. Whitman's church and the only Indian I ever saw that I thought had any conception of and practiced the Christian religion. I met him afterward in the Cayuse war. He did not participate in the murder of Whitman and his family, and remained neutral during the war between his people and the whites which grew out of the massacre. I once dined with Sticcus, in his camp upon what I supposed to be elk meat. I had my suspicions [illegible] looking at the [illegible] interpreter, he held up his hands in a manner that indicated elk horns. But, after dinner seeing the ears, tail and hoofs of a mule near camp I learned that what he meant to convey by his pantomime was "ears" not "horns." [illegible] appetite and after dinner it did not make much difference [illegible] of the animal that furnished it.

AN ANCIENT MUSTER ROLL

It will be seen by the foregoing that Mr. Nesmith recognized all that is claimed by [illegible] for Dr. Whitman, that he visited Washington to inform the government concerning [illegible] and the needs of settlers, and [illegible] emigration [illegible] Dr. Whitman's visit [illegible] of the former [illegible] to Oregon and [illegible] easy of proof.

As Mr. Nesmith was orderly sergeant of the company he had a muster roll of all those who were 16 years of age and able to stand guard. This musty document is retained among his papers. It should be kept, with many other such memorials of the past, in the archives of our state, and it is time the legislature made some provision for securing and properly caring for such documents as bear on early Oregon history. The roll-call of the emigration of 1843 will be interesting to many readers to-day, but would possess more interest if it could include whole families instead of merely giving the names of males. The noble women of that time deserve the fullest recognition and acknowledgement, for they possessed every heroic quality and stood the test of hardship and danger in a manner that sustained the courage of all. Nesmith says: "The men who accompanied us and who contributed so much to the prosperity of our young state, deserve to be enumerated in the list of early settlers, but the important duties seem to have been neglected by those who had more time at their disposal than I had."

THE ROLL OF 1843.

Applegate Jesse	[illegible]	Newman Noah
Applegate Chas	[illegible] Major	Naylor Thos
Applegate Lindsay	Gray	Osborn Neil
Athey James	Haggard	O'Brien Hugh D
Athey Wm	[illegible]	O'Brien Humphrey
[illegible] Wm	Holmes Wm	Owen Thos A
Arthur [illegible]	Holmes Riley A	Owen Thos
Arthur [illegible]	Hobson John	Otie E W
[illegible] Amon	Hobson Wm	Otie M B
[illegible]	Hembre A J	O'Neil Bennett
[illegible]	Hembre James	[illegible]
Bird David	Hembre [illegible]	[illegible] Jesse
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parker William
[illegible]	Hall Samuel	Pennington J [illegible]
Brooks John P	Houk Jam[illegible]	Poe R H
[illegible] Martin	Hughes Wm P	Paynter Saml
[illegible]	Hendrick Abijah	Patterson J R
[illegible]	Hays James	Pickett Chas E
[illegible] Layton	Holley B	Prigg Frederick
[illegible]	Hunt Henry	Rogers S P
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rodgers G W
[illegible]	Hutchins Isaac	Russell Wm
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Those who turned back on the Platte were Nicholas Biddle, Alva [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] Jackson.

Those who turned off for California at Fort Hall were J. Atkinson, —— Boardman, Joseph Childs, —— Dawson, John Gantt, Milton Little, Wm J. Martin, Julius Martin, [illegible], —— McGee, J. McIntire, [illegible] Williams, [illegible] and Thos J. Hensley.

The following died on the way: Stevenson, Clayborn, Payne and [illegible] McClelland, Miles, Eyres and [illegible] Stringer were drowned in descending the Columbia. Wm Day arrived sick and died at Vancouver.

The actual number of the 295 men who marched from Fitzhugh's Mill on the start, that came through to Oregon, was 268, which added to the 87 settlers previously in Oregon and the 21 Protestant missionaries here at that time, made a total of 376 American males over 16 year old in Oregon, in the year 1843.

SETTLERS IN OREGON PREVIOUS TO 1843.

Armstrong P	Gale, Jos	Newell, Robe
Burns, Hugh	Girtman —	O'Neal, Ja
Brown, —	Hathaway Felix	Pettygrove, F
Brown, Wm	Hatch Peter H	Pomeroy, D
Brown —	Hubbard Thos	Pomeroy, W
Black, J M	Hewitt Adam	Perry, E
Baldro —	Horegon, Jere	Rhumler, —
Bahs, J	Holman Jos	Russell, O
Bailey Dr	Hill David	Robb, J R
Brainard —	Hoxhurst W	Shortess, R
Crawford M	Hutchinson, —	Smith, Sidney
Carter David	Johnson Wm	Smith, —
Campbell Saml	King —	Smith, Andre
Campbell Jack	Kelsey, —	Smith, A
Craig, Wm	Lewis, Reuben	Smith, D
Cook Amos	LeBreton, G W	Spence, —
Cook Aaron	Larrison Jack	Sailor, Jack
Conner —	Meek Joseph	Turnham, Joel
Cannon Wm	Mathieu F X	Turner, —
Davy Allen	McClure John	Taylor, Hugh
Davis Wm	Moss S W	Tibbetts, Calvin
[illegible] Richard	Moore Robert	Trask, —
Ebbetts S	McFadden —	Walker, C M
Edwards [illegible]	McCarty Wm	Warner, Jack
[illegible]	McKay Chas	Wilson, A E
Force John	McKay Thos	Winslow, David
[illegible]	Morrison —	Wilkins, Caleb
Fletcher Francis	Mack J W	Wood, Henry
Gay Geo	Newbanks —	Williams, I

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN 1843.

Dr M Whitman	W H Gray	— Brewer
A F Waller	E Walker	Dr Babcock
David Leslie	E Eells	Dr E White
P Campbell	Alanson Beers	Harvey Clark
Geo Abernethy	Jason Lee	W H Spalding
W H Willson	Hines	J L Parrish
L H Judson	Perkins	H W Raymond

Estimating the Catholic missions and the Canadians who had left the Hudson Bay company's service at that time at fifty persons, the white race population of the country would be 157 previous to this emigration, and adding the 268 that reached Oregon in 1843 we [illegible] of 425 males over 16 years of age in the territory west of the Rocky mountains.

THE PROMISED LAND IS REACHED.

The emigration of 1842 had no very [illegible] experience and met few dangers. It made the long journey pleasantly and reached the Columbia river without any great mishap. Nesmith and three others left the train at the Dalles river and made their way to Vancouver, where they spent what little they had left for provisions and clothing and then went up the Willamette to "The Falls." Portland was an [illegible]. Where it stands now there was then an unbroken wilderness. One of those "forests primeval" that shadowed the river shore forty years ago reached from the bank of the river to the [illegible] the mountain beyond. No thought existed [illegible] the city that was to be. On the 24th day of October they started for Oregon City.

When Nesmith and his companions got to the mouth of the Willamette, as they supposed, they turned up the stream and, after paddling [illegible] until noon they found themselves opposite their starting point. They had circumnavigated an island and had got back to Fort Vancouver. Nesmith says:

In 1842 the only settler on the river below the falls was an old English sailor by the name of William Johnson, who resided upon a claim about a mile above the present city of Portland. He was a fine specimen of the British tar, and had at an early day abandoned his allegiance to the British flag and taken service on the old frigate Constitution. I have frequently listened to his narrative of the action between "Old Ironsides" and the Guerriere, on which occasion he served with the boarding party. He used to exhibit an ugly scar upon his head, made in that memorable action by a British cutlass, and attributed his escape from death to the fact that he had a couple of pieces of hoop-iron crossed in his cap, which arrested the cutlass and saved his life.

[illegible]

Nesmith says: [illegible] emigration of 1843 arrived [illegible] the fall [illegible] found homes [illegible] settlers [illegible] Dr. John McLoughlin, then the head of the Hudson Bay company, from his own private resources [illegible] valuable and [illegible] clothing and seed [illegible] Dr. John McLoughlin [illegible] Oregon will do them [illegible] justice to his credit by erecting a statue to his memory. [illegible] he gave the strongest proof of his [illegible] republican institutions by becoming an American citizen, while all his personal interests were identified with the British government. Thus far, detraction and abuse have been his principal reward. There was at that time no money in the country, and all transactions were based upon barter or trade, and fortunate was the individual who could procure an order on the Hudson Bay company for goods, which were then sold at remarkably reasonable rates considering all the surroundings. During the early period of the settlement of Oregon there existed a wonderful equality among the population in point of wealth. Those who possessed a few cattle were considered the most fortunate; still the property was so equally divided and too scanty to admit of distinctions on the score of wealth. The means of transportation consisted of pack horses by land and canoes by water, with an occasional Hudson Bay batteaux. I remember as late as 1847 standing with some friends upon the banks of the Willamette, when we discussed the possibility of any of our number living to see its placid bosom disturbed by the wheels of a steamboat. At that time the rude hospitality of the settlers was dispensed with a liberal hand. The traveler went forth with his own blanket and lasso, thus furnishing his own bed and securing the safety of his horse, while the cabin door of the settler always stood open to furnish him shelter and food.

ENTERTAINING THE NOBILITY

Without money and without price. In the summer of 1845 my wife and I self entertained two British officers. I hauled out their horses in the grass [illegible] their own blankets and slept on the floor of our palatial residence, which consisted of a single cabin fourteen feet square, the interstices between the logs stuffed with clay to keep the wind away, a puncheon floor and a stick chimney, and a pane of glass or a [illegible] of sawed lumber about the institution. The furniture, consisting of such articles as I had manufactured from a fir tree with an ax and auger. We regaled our guests [illegible] upon boiled wheat and jerked beef, without sugar, coffee or tea. A number of years thereafter I met one of those officers in Washington. He reminded me that he had once been my guest in Oregon. When that fact was recalled to mind, I attempted an apology for the poverty of our bill of fare, but with characteristic politeness he [illegible] don't mention it [illegible] we enjoyed it hugely [illegible] and the Prince of Wales [illegible]

Nesmith's [illegible] life was as a member of [illegible]. He aspired to [illegible] defeated him [illegible] son's manual, to [illegible] row edge by [illegible] "Sit down," [illegible] Mr. [illegible] mean to trifle [illegible] passed the [illegible] It was the first [illegible] would

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ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

The following books have been received [illegible] association of Portland [illegible]:

The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, [illegible] Peter Cunningham; now [illegible] chronologically arranged. 9 vols.

[illegible] Three Decades of Federal Legislation, 1855 to 1885. Personal and Historical Memories of Events Preceding, During and Since the American Civil War, Involving Slavery and Secession, Emancipation and Reconstruction, with Sketches of Prominent Actors During these Periods. By Samuel S. Cox. Illustrated.

A Mortal Antipathy. First Opening of a New Portfolio. By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

[illegible] by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

Jackanapes. By Juliana Horatia Ewing.

The Duchesse of Langeais, with an Episode under the Terror, The Illustrious Gaudissart, A Passion in the Desert and The Hidden Masterpiece. By Honore de Balzac.

Lulu's Library. By Louisa M. Alcott.

The Mikado's Empire. By William [illegible] Griffis.

All the Russias. By [illegible] Phillips.

Chats about Germany. By Maggie Browne.

The Land of the Pyramids. By J. [illegible]

Sugar and Spice and All that's Nice. Selected by the author of [illegible] Hours.

Questions of the Day: the Industrial Situation and the Question of Wages. A study in social physiology. By J. Schoenhof.

Nature's Teaching: Human Invention Anticipated by Nature. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, [illegible]

Initials and Pseudonyms. A dictionary of literary disguises. By William Cushing.

Presented to the Library association by [illegible] Reed, [illegible] Microcosm, Vol. 2.

Roadside Songs of Tuscany. Translated and illustrated by Francesca Alexander, and edited by John Ruskin, LL. D.

[illegible] the Party.

Nashville American—Dem.

There have been slight indications of a misunderstanding between the party and the President, but the policy of the administration [illegible] have the full sympathy of the country [illegible] only give the party unqualified [illegible]

REBELLION SKETCHES.

Pope's Disastrous Campaign in Nor Virginia.

Appointment of Gen Pope—Recall of McD from the James River—Cedar Mountain an Manassas—Criticisms on the Campaign

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

When the Confederate Jackson made his den dash into the Shenandoah valley, frig ing the nation for the safety of Washin and causing the recall of McDowell's c thus preventing its union with McClella was immediately determined to organize department out of the disjointed and sep commands of Banks, Fremont and McDo for the special protection of Washington, a operate toward Manassas. This movement left the army of McClellan 85,000 strong on James river before Richmond. The new sociation was called the Army of Virginia, its command given to Maj.-Gen. John Pop

Unfortunately Gen Pope's first literar both before the war department at Washin and to his army on taking command, savor criticism of the operations of his predeces and laudation of himself. By birth he w Kentuckian. He had been successful in souri against Price, and later had cap Island No. 10 in the Mississippi, with 6500 oners, 125 cannons, and 7000 small arms. marked success occurred in April, and in he took charge of this new organization Washington. It was natural that he shoul some elation at his own success, but qui prudent that he should have expresse To his army on taking command said: "I have come to you from west, where we have always seen the b of our enemies—from an army w business it is to seek the adversary and to him when found; whose policy has been a and not defense. I presume I have been here to pursue the same system." Wh said of the western army was true; most successes of the nation thus far had been this army. Up to this time it had met wit serious reverse, and never did afterward. one could fail to see the contrast in this res between the armies, but Gen. Pope did know some things then which he learned McDowell, who had been beaten in the Bull Run battle, Fremont and Banks, who both been beaten only a short time before the Confederate Jackson, were all lea officers now in Pope's new command, a was the most natural thing conceivable these officers should understand Pope's s ment as a criticism. The result was, at very commencement, and before a movem had been made, Gen. Pope was antagoni and he began his campaign under a wan confidence by his subordinate officers. W still

A CLAMOR FOR M'CLELLAN'S REMOVAL

From the James river had begun, and strongly urged upon the authorities at Wash ton. This was made all the more boldly persistently, because, as was well known, ident Lincoln had not favored McClellan's of campaign from the first, and had submi to it only when overruled by a vote of division commanders in his army. It is that Gen Pope was prominent in urging request. He claimed that McClellan's supp would be cut off, and that the two comman as then situated could not co-operate.

The campaign against Corinth, which occu immediately after the battle of Pittsburg L ing closed the last day of May, and immedi afterward Gen Halleck, who commande western army during this campaign, wa dered to Washington as commander-in-chi This general at once joined in the clamo McClellan's recall. As Halleck held his pointment solely by the will of the presid by whom it has been made without prev consultation with any one, Halleck's influe was all powerful, and accordingly McClellan ordered to bring his army back to Washing notwithstanding, only a short time before the president had promised to reinforce him 20,000 men, and he had begun to lay his p for another campaign against Richmond b way of the James river.

McClellan's army was immediately marc to Fortress Monroe and hurried by transp back toward Washington. But Lee, anticipa Pope's movement into Northern Virginia, dispatched Jackson's corps reinforced by division of Hill toward Gordonsville. This of crossed the Rapidan river and moved on pepper. Pope met this movement by thro forward the corps of Gen Banks, eight m south of Culpepper, where he met Jacks army, and though Banks was outnumb three to one, a severe engagement ens known as the battle of Cedar Mountain. B was severely handled, lost 2000 men and a g deal of war material, but fought gallantly, being reinforced, checked Jackson's northw march. Fearing still larger reinforcement Banks command, he soon afterward fell to Gordonsville. This was a most unequal test and the generalship of Banks upon thi casion was of the highest or This movement of Jackson n caused the greatest excitement at Washing The authorities had learned ere this that J son was a most daring and brilliant comman and his rapidity of movement made him a dangerous enemy. Burnside's corps w had reached McClellan only a short time be he was ordered to leave the Peninsula, wa once hurried forward to Fredericksburg in vance of the main army, 11,000 strong.

LEE RELIEVED FROM M'CLELLAN ADVA AGAINST POPE.

The rapid movement of the troops of B side to Fredericksburg opened the Confede commander's eyes to the fact that the long sired moment had arrived. While McCle continued before Richmond and almost wi sight of the Confederate capital, Lee was pow less to do more than remain on the defens Jackson had been sent to Gordonsville 25,000 men and could not be reinforced w McClellan remained and at this stage of ceedings we find the strange spectacle of 8 to 90,000 Union troops confronting Richm on the south side, then defended by about 6 Confederate troops under Gen Lee, while than fifty miles distant, on the north side Richmond, Pope, now reinforced from B side's corps, had about 50,000 troops confro by Jackson with about 25,000. In other w the Union army, numbering one and a times that of the Confederate army was be equally divided on the north and south of Confederate capital. It is not strange that was glad to note that McClellan had been called to Washington by the way he had co leaving him now free to reinforce Jacks threatened by Pope.

Accordingly on the 15th of August Jack was joined by Longstreet's corps, the adva of Lee's army. Pope had marched to the R dan, leaving Banks in the rear at Culpep Jackson and Longstreet now advanced tow the Rapidan with about 55,000 men. Pope mediately fell back behind the Rappahann Finding it impossible to cross the river Pope holding the fords, Lee left Longstree Pope's front, while

JACKSON BY A LONG DETOUR TURNED HIS FLA

Marching up the south bank of the Rappa nock, and by passing through the Bull mountains, reached Bristow station, twenty miles in the rear of Pope's line, directly on road to Washington, and within forty miles that city. In spite of every precaution it seem Jackson was the evil genius who should tinue to keep Washington in a furor of ex ment and alarm. In making this brilliant daring flank movement, this adroit enemy marched between sixty and seventy m through mountain passes, and had reached intended destination before Pope knew w he had gone. The danger of an attack Washington was obviated by the advance McClellan's army, which had then reac Alexandria. Arriving at Bristow, Jackson his cavalry forward to Manassas Junction e miles nearer Washington. Here he captu several hundred prisoners, eight pieces of a lery, and immense commissary and quarterm ters stores, and cut Pope's railroad commun tion with the army of the Potomac.

Pope had now been reinforced with R nolds's division, and the corps of Porter Heintzelman from McClellan's army, while corps of Sumner and Franklin were on way, and at this time between Washington Jackson. As soon as it was known that J son had successfully reached Pope's rear, L street followed on the same route taken Jackson, intending to join that general so where near Manassas Junction, but as he two days' journey behind, had to cross the R pahannock, and pass through Thoroughfare in the Bull Run mountains, in order to re him, Jackson's condition seemed absolu hopeless. Sumner and Franklin in his fr and supposed to be rapidly approaching from the direction of Washington on the no had a united force nearly equal to his o while Pope, now reinforced by McClellan, about three times his number posted at var

REBELLION SKETCHES

Pope's Disastrous Campaign in Northern Virginia.

Appointment of Gen Pope—Recall of McClellan from the James River—Cedar Mountain and Manassas—Criticisms on the Campaign

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

When the Confederate Jackson made his sudden dash into the Shenandoah valley, frightening the nation for the safety of Washington, and causing the recall of McDowell's corps, thus preventing its union with McClellan, it was immediately determined to organize a new department out of the disjointed and separate commands of Banks, Fremont and McDowell, for the special protection of Washington, and to operate toward Manassas This movement still left the army of McClellan 85,000 strong on the James river before Richmond The new consolidation was called the Army of Virginia, and its command given to Maj Gen John Pope

Unfortunately Gen Pope's first utterances, both before the war department at Washington and to his army on taking command, savored of criticism of the operations of his predecessor, and laudation of himself By birth he was a Kentuckian He had been successful in Missouri against Price, and later had captured Island No 10 in the Mississippi, with 6000 prisoners, 123 cannons, and 7000 small arms This marked success occurred in April, and in July he took charge of this new organization before Washington It was natural that he should feel some elation at his own success, but quite imprudent that he should have expressed it To his army on taking command he said: "I have come to you from the west, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it is to seek the adversary and to beat him when found whose policy has been attack and not defense I presume I have been called here to pursue the same system" What he said of the western army was true most of the successes of the nation thus far had been with this army Up to this time it had met with no serious reverse, and never did afterward No one could fail to see the contrast in this respect between the armies, but Gen Pope did not know some things then which he learned later. McDowell, who had been beaten in the first Bull Run battle, Fremont and Banks, who had both been beaten only a short time before by the Confederate Jackson, were all leading officers now in Pope's new command and it was the most natural thing conceivable that these officers should understand Pope's statement as a criticism The result was, at the very commencement, and before a movement had been made, Gen Pope was antagonized, and he began his campaign under a want of confidence by his subordinate officers Worse still

A CLAMOR FOR M'CLELLAN'S REMOVAL

From the James river had begun, and was strongly urged upon the authorities at Washington. This was made all the more boldly and persistently, because, as was well known President Lincoln had not favored McClellan's plan of campaign from the first, and had submitted to it only when overruled by a vote of the division commanders in his army It is said that Gen Pope was prominent in urging this request, He claimed that McClellan's supplies would be cut off, and that the two commands as then situated could not co-operate.

The campaign against Corinth, which occurred immediately after the battle of Pittsburg Landing closed the last day of May, and immediately afterward Gen. Halleck, who commanded the western army during this campaign, was ordered to Washington as commander-in-chief This general at once joined in the clamor for McClellan's recall As Halleck held his appointment solely by the will of the president, by whom it has been made without previous consultation with any one, Halleck's influence was all powerful, and accordingly McClellan was ordered to bring his army back to Washington, notwithstanding, only a short time before this the president had promised to reinforce him with 20,000 men, and he had begun to lay his plans for another campaign against Richmond by the way of the James river

McClellan's army was immediately marched to Fortress Monroe and hurried by transports back toward Washington but Lee, anticipating Pope's movement into Northern Virginia, had dispatched Jackson's corps reinforced by the division of Hill toward Gordonsville This officer crossed the Rapidan river and moved on Culpepper Pope met this movement by throwing forward the corps of Gen Banks, eight miles south of Culpepper where he met Jackson's army, and though Banks was outnumbered three to one a severe engagement ensued, known as the battle of Cedar Mountain Banks was severely handled, lost 2000 men and a great deal of war material but fought gallantly, and being reinforced, checked Jackson's northward march Fearing still larger reinforcements to Banks command, he soon afterward fell back to Gordonsville This was a most unequal contest and the generalship of Banks upon this occasion was of the highest order This movement of Jackson again caused the greatest excitement at Washington The authorities had learned ere this that Jackson was a most daring and brilliant commander, and his rapidity of movement made him a most dangerous enemy Burnside's corps which had reached McClellan only a short time before he was ordered to leave the Peninsula, was at once hurried forward to Fredericksburg in advance of the main army 11,000 strong

LEE RELIEVED FROM M'CLELLAN ADVANCES AGAINST POPE

The rapid movement of the troops of Burnside to Fredericksburg opened the Confederate commander's eyes to the fact that the long desired moment had arrived While McClellan continued before Richmond and almost within sight of the Confederate capital, Lee was powerless to do more than remain on the defensive Jackson had been sent to Gordonsville with 25,000 men and could not be reinforced while McClellan remained and at this stage of proceedings we find the strange spectacle of 85,000 to 90,000 Union troops confronting Richmond on the south side, then defended by about 60,000 Confederate troops under Gen Lee while less than fifty miles distant, on the north side of Richmond, Pope, now reinforced from Burnside's corps, had about 50,000 troops confronted by Jackson with about 25,000 In other words, the Union army numbering one and a half times that of the Confederate army, was nearly equally divided on the north and south of the Confederate capital It is no strange that Lee was glad to note that McClellan had been recalled to Washington by the way he had come, leaving him now free to reinforce Jackson, threatened by Pope

Accordingly on the 13th of August Jackson was joined by Longstreet's corps the choice of Lee's army Pope had marched to the Rapidan, leaving Banks in the rear at Culpepper Jackson and Longstreet now advanced toward the Rapidan with about 55,000 men Pope immediately fell back behind the Rappahannock. Finding it impossible to cross this river with Pope holding the fords, Lee left Longstreet in Pope's front, while

JACKSON BY A LONG DETOUR TURNED HIS FLANK,

Marching up the south bank of the Rappahannock, and by passing through the Bull Run mountains, reached Bristow station, twenty five miles in the rear of Pope's line, directly on the road to Washington, and within forty miles of that city In spite of every precaution it seemed Jackson was the evil genius who should continue to keep Washington in a furor of excitement and alarm In making this brilliant and daring flank movement, this adroit enemy had marched between sixty and seventy miles through mountain passes, and had reached his intended destination before Pope knew where he had gone The danger of an attack on Washington was obviated by the advance of McClellan's army, which had then reached Alexandria Arriving at Bristow Jackson sent his cavalry forward to Manassas Junction, eight miles nearer Washington Here he captured several hundred prisoners, eight pieces of artillery, and immense commissary and quartermasters stores and cut Pope's railroad communication with the army of the Potomac

Pope had now been reinforced with Reynolds's division, and the corps of Porter and Heintzelman from McClellan's army, while the corps of Sumner and Franklin were on the way, and at this time between Washington and Jackson As soon as it was known that Jackson had successfully reached Pope's rear Longstreet followed on the same route taken by Jackson, intending to join that general somewhere near Manassas Junction but as he was two days' journey behind, had to cross the Rappahannock, and pass through Thoroughfare gap in the Bull Run mountains, in order to reach him, Jackson's condition seemed absolutely hopeless. Sumner and Franklin in his front, and supposed to be rapidly approaching him from the direction of Washington on the north, had a united force nearly equal to his own, while Pope, now reinforced by McClellan, had about three times his number posted at various points and approaching on the south, while Longstreet, the head of Lee's column, could only reach him from the west through a dangerous mountain pass

On the 26th Pope was at Warrenton Junction If the reader will now imagine a line of railroad running from northeast to southwest a distance of fifteen miles, from Manassas Junction on the north to Warrenton Junction on the south, and another line of railroad from Manassas Junction, nearly due west to Gainesville (near Thoroughfare Gap, in the Bull Run mountains), a distance of fifteen miles, and then imagine a line drawn from Warrenton Junction to Gainesville, a distance of fifteen miles, he will have an exact triangle On the 27th Jackson was at Manassas Junction, with the division of Ewell near Bristow station, five or six miles south Porter's corps, about 12,000 strong, was at Warrenton Junction, with Banks still further south Hooker's division, 5000 strong, was near Ewell, on Broad Run Six or seven miles northwest of Hooker was posted Reno and Kearney, with 12,000, while McDowell and Sigel, with 15,000 more, were at Gainesville, with a small force at the gap, while Sumner and Franklin, with another army of 19,000, were approaching from the north He was thus absolutely cut off from all possibility of reinforcement, and hemmed in on all sides The case seemed so clear to Pope that on the morning of the 28th he wrote to McDowell at Gainesville, "If you will march promptly and rapidly at the earliest dawn upon Manassas Junction, we shall bag the whole crowd"

HOW JACKSON WAS BAGGED

The prompt and rapid march began as ordered, McDowell's force from Gainesville, with Hooker, Reno and Kearney and Porter with nearly one third as many more from the direction of Warrenton Junction Pope, with the head of the Warrenton column reached Manassas Junction about noon of the 28th when lo Jackson was not there and no one could divine where he was McDowell's force was not yet up, and as there was now no reason for it to reach Manassas, it was ordered off in the direction of Centerville five or six miles further north, there to be joined by the other column When Jackson was again found he was strongly posted two or three miles directly north of [illegible], on the high ground of the old Bull Run battlefield He had gone north of McDowell's route, passed his force and going behind had taken up a position very near the one McDowell left. When, therefore, Pope's force on the evening of the 28th reached Centerville he was still ten miles away from Jackson, who was now on the direct line of Longstreet's approach and since McDowell had moved from Gainesville there was nothing to prevent the union of the two armies, as soon as Longstreet could get through the mountains.

This was one of the most signal and mortifying failures of the war Had McDowell been allowed to remain at his post, and the troops on the south moved on Manassas, the corps of Sumner and Franklin approaching from the direction of Washington should have prevented his retreat in that direction he could not have retreated toward McDowell any other direction would have only made it impossible to join Longstreet, and though it might have delayed the end a few days, would have been his certain destruction.

When Jackson's position was again ascertained, Pope at once made disposition of his forces to assail him, but all of his troops had not reached Centerville Some of McDowell's force did not go to Centerville at all, but went on to Manassas Junction as at first ordered Porter's corps and King's division of McDowell's corps were ordered to advance on Gainesville—the position McDowell had been removed from the day before—while Reno's corps and the divisions of Hooker and Kearney were ordered to countermarch from Centerville. Gen Sigel opened the attack early in the day. About noon he was joined by Hooker and Kearney Porter was ordered to strike Jackson's right flank near Gainesville This Porter failed to do Why he failed is a question which has been in dispute from that day until this Because he failed he was cashiered for disobedience to orders How this all occurred we shall now see.

LONGSTREET REACHES THE FIELD

On the arrival of Longstreet he found nothing to prevent, and taking position on Jackson's right the battle-line was thus extended across the Manassas Gap railroad, thus effectually covering all the lines of approach to Gainesville. The great opportunity was lost. Jackson was not bagged The attempt to do so had not simply proved a failure it was far worse It had opened the way for the head of Lee's column to reach him It was now on the field and in battle line, and an attack at this hour meant a battle with Lee's whole force, for, before anything decisive could be gained, his last brigade would be in position Gen. Pope reached the front about noon, and was not then aware that he had anything before him but the command of Jackson and was also ignorant of the locality of the commands of McDowell and Porter, of his own army Jackson was strongly posted in an old cut of an unfinished railroad Hooker and Kearney were on the right of the battle line Hooker was immediately ordered to make an assault Up to this time the fighting had been principally on the center and was little more than heavy skirmishing The outlook was so unpromising that Hooker remonstrated against the order but it was imperative, and with his usual determination the attack was made Grover's brigade by a gallant bayonet charge penetrated the Confederate line It gained the railroad but was driven back. Kearney came to Hooker's assistance The Confederate Hill held the assailed position In his report he admits this attack had nearly broken his line beyond repair This assault was made at 3 P M Having ascertained Porter's position, at 4 30 Pope ordered him to attack Jackson's flank and rear This order reached Porter about dark He was then in front of the left center of Longstreet's corps, which had joined Jackson about noon, and near the hour when Pope himself reached the field from Centerville As Porter could turn no flank and it was now dark, no attack was made All sound of battle soon died away as the day receded, and both armies rested during the night in their positions and upon their arms

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE

The day had closed, to say the least without success The fight had been maintained in driblets Longstreet and Jackson were both unshaken Lee's whole force now in battle line could not have been far from 55,000 Sumner and Franklin were still between Washington and Centerville Thousands, worn out with long marches and counter-marches, footsore and hungry, had straggled from their commands The cavalry and artillery horses had been constantly in harness for ten days The failure to find and "bag" Jackson at Manassas Junction, which had been so boastingly predicted, and the march to Centerville and immediately back in the direction of Gainesville, gave a feeling of uncertainty to the campaign which had a depressing effect upon Pope's subordinate officers Thus the first day closed, with no flattering prospects for the morrow

The battle of the 30th opened by both commanders with precisely the same plan, and nearly the same time—each attempt to turn the other's left flank but the necessary removal of troops from Jackson to Longstreet by the Confederates in order to carry out the proposed plan, was misinterpreted by the Union commander, who supposed Jackson was retreating in the direction of Gainesville and Thoroughfare Gap He accordingly telegraphed to Washington that the enemy was retreating to the mountains Under this impression McDowell was ordered to follow the enemy. Porter's corps was in the advance No sooner than this movement begun the Union commander was again met with great surprise It was now discovered that the supposed retreat was in reality an advance to attack Pope's left flank, and the movement of Porter had been to throw this corps right into the teeth of the advancing host. Porter, still bent on advancing, pressed back the front line of the enemy only to develop a still stronger one in the rear, and to be cut to pieces with his massed artillery He had struck nearly the center of the Confederate line but Longstreet's artillery arranged on the extreme left with a view to the intended flank movement enfiladed his position, and though he made repeated efforts to advance, finally drove him from the field Confederate officers have admitted that Jackson in the center was severely pressed by this movement but saved in the end by Longstreet's artillery Owing to the error in supposing the enemy under retreat, this movement of McDowell was not ordered until 2 P M The battle soon became general and was carried on with terrible slaughter on both sides until far into the night The whole number engaged was about 85,000 men As night again closed over the bloody field it was plain enough that Pope was beaten He had lost position on all his battle line, and the whole Confederate right wing had swung round so as to threaten his rear and the line was no longer tenable Under cover of the darkness he withdrew to Centerville

THE RETREAT,

Under orders from Washington, commenced the next day. Jackson again attempted to reach Pope's rear, but was met by Hooker Kearney, Reno, and part of the force of McDowell In this last engagement Gens Stevens and Kearney were both killed Jackson was checked and further pursuit abandoned The army was immediately ordered back to Washington

No statement of the losses of this campaign were ever made, but they must have been very great. The Confederates admit, from first to last they lost 15,000 men, and state that the Union loss "*must have been 50,000*" As Pope never had this number in any engagement, and as it is certainly known some did get away, this, of course, is amusingly absurd. He could not have lost, including stragglers who never rejoined the ranks, less than 20,000, and some of our best authors put it as high as 30,000 Lee claimed to have captured 9000 prisoners, 30 pieces of artillery, and more than 20,000 stand of arms.

Most of the dead and wounded fell into the enemy's hands, and it is said some of the wounded were not removed from the field until four days after the battle. The excuse for this made by the Confederate historian is that the number was so great that the work could not be accomplished sooner

CRITICISMS ON THE CAMPAIGN

In many respects this campaign is the strangest of the war, if not the most unfortunate, and it has never been thoroughly understood Our best authors, in writing its history, have disagreed in very many important particulars It resulted in the death of two prominent generals, the resignation of two others, and in cashiering another about which controversy has not yet ceased It was fought with inferior force when a large army was promised and expected, and the cause of the failure to supply these promised reinforcements has not passed prominently into history, possibly because it involved so many politics and persons—a number of whom are yet living—that it has been considered the wiser course not to do so Wherever this has been attempted even by the casual correspondent, it has awakened criticism and controversy—simply because no one has ever been able to obtain all the facts As the years have gone on and official documents have been published from both sides, and private correspondence has accumulated, many things have come to light—a little here and a little there—until most of the fog has been blown aside The writer has examined a number of authors very carefully and has noted the fact that in many important particulars no two have fully agreed, but he has also noted the fact that these disagreements in conclusions, are the result of different standpoints of observation, and that they are often reached without weighing all the facts This seems to be so, especially in the case of Gen Fitz John Porter, who was cashiered for disobedience to orders

There were three sources of embarrassment The first, Gen Pope was himself responsible for the second, some of his subordinate officers were responsible for, and the responsibility for the third, by far the greatest of all, was entirely outside of this command The feeling with which Pope came to the command in Virginia was shared more or less by all officers of the West, eg, that the management of the western army was superior to that of the army of the Potomac but his misfortune was, in declaring this immediately upon taking command, and in a manner to become offensive. Fremont at once refused to serve under him, and his command was given to another Others did serve under him who felt just as Fremont did, and for the same reason but it was never a hearty, much less an enthusiastic service.

Another error of Gen Pope was in having anything whatever to say in favor of the removal of McClellan from the James river This not only displeased McClellan, whose army was expected to reinforce his own, but it displeased all the officers and men of that army as far as it became known; for it is well known that these never ceased to admire McClellan, and stood by him to the last.

Still another misfortune of McDowell was, that he made two grave errors on the battle field One was when he ordered Porter to attack Jackson's flank and the other was when he supposed Jackson's reinforcement of Longstreet to be a retreat. The first lost him the use of Porter's corps the first day of the battle, and the last caused the utter rout and ruin of Porter's corps the second day There is abundant and positive evidence that Pope did not know of Longstreet's arrival on Jackson's flank when this order was given, which was about 4 30 P M though the head of his column reached the field about noon He had, therefore, commanded an impossibility for with Longstreet's extension of flank Porter at that time was almost before the center of Lee's battle line. None of these errors, however, are sufficient to account for the disaster which befel him. They are all minor considerations, while the plan of battle, the positions of troops, the fighting and the commands given, with the exceptions noted, are all of the highest order and had he been supported as he was led to believe he would be, and as Gen Halleck intended, he would have made the most brilliant campaign of the department.

THE SECOND EMBARRASSMENT

Was a responsibility of subordinates. Porter, Heintzelman, Sumner and Franklin were all from the offended army of McClellan, though only Porter and Heintzelman ever reached the battle-field Porter had been particularly prominent and popular under McClellan He was not pleased under Pope He was ordered at 1 o'clock A M to start from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station, a distance of about twelve miles, and to be at Bristow by dawn He did not start until 3, and reached Bristow at 10 A M When ordered to attack Jackson's flank, as above noted, he remained inactive On the following day when ordered to the attack, without orders he allowed a whole division to march off to Centerville These were the charges made against Porter some months after the battle, and under which he was cashiered, but the special charge seems to have been for not attacking Jackson's flank as ordered and it was mainly on this that he was condemned To the first Porter replied that the darkness of the night and condition of the roads prevented his earlier move to Bristow Station and to the charge of not attacking Jackson, his first reply is that McDowell, to whom he was subject, ordered him to remain where he was inasmuch as Longstreet was in his front. This McDowell has denied, and it is a disputed point between these officers

Swinton in his "Army of the Potomac" exonerates Porter from the charge of disobedience to orders, as far as the order to attack Jackson's flank is concerned, and gives very positive evidence that Pope was mistaken as to the force then in Porter's front. His statements of the time of Longstreet's arrival are taken from Confederate sources, and are quite conclusive It was this testimony not before the court martial at the time of trial, which a few years since is said to have convinced Gen Grant of Porter's innocence But Swinton's conclusions are not warranted by the statements he quotes The head of Longstreet's corps doubtless arrived as stated but his whole corps was not in position until much later in the day So that Pope's official statement that Longstreet did not arrive until "sunset" is as near the truth as Swinton's quotations from the official reports of Confederate commanders The truth lies between these statements, and the main body was on the ground before Pope's order to Porter was given Porter was ordered, therefore, to do an impossible thing, and thus far by the testimony is fairly acquitted But he must have known when the order came to him as it did, that his commander was mistaken in the conditions at that time before in his front, and he was not justified in sitting down without notifying Pope of his error, and especially so if the order was not received until after dark as it was This of itself should have satisfied Porter that Pope would be misled and as a dutiful officer he should have either attacked at all hazards or notified his superior This he did not do and thus stands convicted If, on the other hand, McDowell assumed the responsibility and ordered him not to attack then McDowell becomes the responsible party as Porter was subject at that time to him Porter was evidently disobedient, but no more so than others in higher command

THE THIRD EMBARRASSMENT

Is found in the failure of McClellan to forward reinforcements Pope had been under Halleck in the west These two officers represented one side and Halleck was now commander in chief Porter had been prominent in McClellan's army on the Peninsula, and these two officers represented the other side Here was the great secret McClellan positively and repeatedly disobeyed the most urgent orders of Halleck to forward reinforcements to Pope He was bitter at his recall from the Peninsula Halleck and Pope had been prominent in bringing it about, and this was his revenge He threw every possible obstacle in the way of these reinforcements, and such as were sent west were not properly supplied with ammunition Any one who doubts this view need only refer to the correspondence on the subject between Halleck and McClellan Enough of this can be found published in Greeley's "Great American Conflict" to show the conduct of this officer wholly inexplicable upon any other supposition He was sorely tried at the treatment by the authorities at Washington At this time he was virtually playing second to Pope, and his indifference not to call it by a worse name, was his revenge It is also a significant fact that Porter was never tried while McClellan remained in command The object was to crush Pope and it proved a success He immediately resigned the command and returned to the western army This seems a terrible arraignment but is fully warranted by the testimony Human nature has been much the same through the whole history of the race, and on every field many otherwise fair pictures have been hopelessly ruined by unwarranted ambition and petty jealousies

It is beyond question that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has done and is doing vast good and is worthy of the place of honor it holds at the head of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs.

FIXING THE BLAME.

The Terrible Railroad Accident Near Missoula.

Three Men Who Were at Fault—The Principal One the Engineer Who Died in Utter Ignorance of It.

The *Missoulian* of Dec 4, just received, gives full particulars of the terrible accident that occurred thirteen miles east of Missoula the other day, from which the following copious extracts are taken

Just before 8 o'clock Friday morning a special tea train bound east and the regular express freight bound west, came in collision on a rather sharp curve two miles beyond Turah and four miles this side of Wallace, resulting in the loss of five lives, the injury of two other men, and the destruction of two engines, a dozen cars and a considerable quantity of merchandise. Both trains were running at a high rate of speed, and the windings of the road prevented any knowledge of their approach toward each other until a second or two before the engines struck

Engineer J B White, of the tea train, caught a reflection of the headlight of the freight and jumped from his engine, falling upon the rocks which form the roadbed and receiving only some scratches and bruises, the lightness of his injuries being quite remarkable

Norman Rice, fireman of the tea train, being on the side against the embankment could not get to the other side of the engine quick enough to jump off and was caught in the wreck, His left leg was badly crushed above the knee and he received serious internal injuries On Saturday his leg was amputated and Sunday morning he died in the hospital here, his body being embalmed and forwarded to friends in San Francisco the next day, fireman E L Hollister accompanying the remains

Thomas Devine was head brakeman on the tea train It is supposed he was on the first or second car and when the collision occurred he was thrown forward and fell under the wreck of the engines He was crushed and burned almost beyond recognition, and both legs were severed from the body He was about 20 years old

Michael Rech was engineer of the express freight known as No. 13, and had no time to get off his seat in his cab before the engines came together He was caught in the wreck and held down by the heavy machinery, while the steam from the boiler and the fire from the furnace were scalding and burning him, leaving but little skin on his body He survived all this, however, and retained consciousness until 11 o'clock that morning, dying at the hospital here just after his arrival Just before his death he said he forgave the man whose fault caused the disaster He was a Belgian, about 35 years old, and has no relatives in this country He was an excellent workman very popular among his acquaintances, and was generally considered a sober man.

Alvin S Moffat was fireman of the express freight and was instantly killed His left arm was torn from his body at the elbow, his legs and back were broken, and he was badly scalded He was a new man on the road It is said he had a premonition of death and did not want to go on this trip, but the regular fireman was sick and Moffatt had to take the place He was about 28 years old and was from Pennsylvania. His body was taken to Ogden by the Knights of Labor Fireman H W Smith accompanying it to Garrison

Frank Bohnert was head brakeman on the freight and in the crash had one foot crushed so badly as to make amputation necessary He was also bruised somewhat, but is getting along fairly well in the hospital here

Wm A Andrews was working his way over the road and it is supposed was riding on the rear of the tender of No 13 when the crash came He was crushed almost to a jelly, the top of his head being entirely taken off It is supposed he was about 22 years old From letters on his person it was gleaned that he had been at work in Butte and was probably making his way to Portland, Oregon, where he had a sister, Mrs Kohn, who, in letters, was urging him to go there She was notified of his death, and it is supposed will have his body taken up and forwarded to that place.

J J Fitzgerald was beating his way on the same train, intending to get off at Wallace, where the train should have stopped and hunt work here His pelvis bone was fractured but he is doing well in the hospital there At the time of the collision he was thrown to the edge of the water, his legs being in the river and his body on the bank, from which position he could not change on account of his injuries.

W D Doremus was conductor of No 13, and he with his rear brakeman, S M Burrus, were in the caboose They were considerably shaken up but not injured Of the tea train, Wm Olson was conductor, and —— —— rear brakeman, and these with Wm Cloud, a car repairer, were in the caboose and were thrown violently forward at the moment of the collision, but all escaped with trifling bruises and scratches These all took immediate steps to send word of the disaster to Missoula, to put out danger signals for other trains, and to relieve and rescue as far as possible their injured comrades.

WHO WAS TO BLAME

When the express freight passed Wallace without stopping the operator there knew a collision would result and he telegraphed the fact to Missoula and immediate measures were taken to send out a relief train Upon the news of the collision reaching headquarters and the efforts were redoubled and the train quickly sent out with a large force of men The injured and dead were first attended to all being brought to the hospital in Missoula as quickly as possible, and every effort made to save the lives of the wounded When this had been completed a large force of men were put at work clearing the track, but the wreck was so great that it was deemed advisable to build a track around it, and this was done with such dispatch that it was completed before midnight of Friday and the regular passenger trains were not delayed a moment. Assistant General Manager Buckley and Superintendent Gilbert had started to Helena on the passenger Friday morning at 1 o'clock, and when notified beyond Garrison of the accident they immediately left the train, secured an engine and hurried back to the scene of the disaster and on arrival pushed the remedial measures forward as rapidly as safety would permit.

Coroner Harman summoned a jury on Friday evening to investigate the accident and that body continued their researches until Tuesday evening Their verdict was "that the collision was caused by the disregard of the orders of the N P R R company, and the non-attention to the signals at Wallace Station M T, on the part of Michael Rech engineer of train No 13 and that W D Doremus, the conductor of No 13 is censurable in not seeing that said orders and signals were obeyed We find further that J G Bristol, dispatcher at Missoula M T, did not use sufficient discretion in arranging for a meeting place for said trains"

It will be seen by the verdict that the principal blame rests upon the dead engineer, though other men come in for a share The evidence showed that the company was sending the tea train through on express time and making all other trains give that train a clear track The train dispatcher, J G Bristol sent orders to the regular freight, No 13 at Bearmouth, to meet the tea train at Turah, and to run twenty-five miles an hour to do so But the tea train made better time than was expected and it left Missoula with orders to meet No 13 at Wallace, six miles east of Turah At the same time the train dispatcher telegraphed the night operator at Wallace to hold No 13 there to meet the tea train, and the operator at Wallace, W D McGee, placed the signal a green light, for No 13, notifying the office here of the fact. But when No 13 came along it did not stop As the train approached Wallace the whistle sounded and the train slowed up a little, but as the engine passed the depot two short whistles, the signal to throw off brakes, were given, and the train went by at the rate of twenty miles an hour, as near as can be ascertained from the speed sheet and from the statement of parties at the depot V H Coombs, Fred Hammond Robert Baskerville W R Akerly and others were at the depot intending to take the train and as it went thundering by they said it was not going to stop but operator McGee insisted that the engineer would not dare to run by the signal pointing at the same time to the green light When the disappearance of the train convinced him that it would not stop, he immediately said there would be a collision and went to his instrument and telegraphed the fact to Missoula In the course of ten or fifteen minutes the noise of the shock was heard

The blame of the disaster seems to be distributed between three men The train dispatcher, J G Bristol, appears to have made a mistake in changing the meeting point of the two trains, and in making the change he violated a rule of the company which provides that a freight train in such case as this should have its orders at least one station from the meeting point. In this case the train was held for orders at the meeting point. The rule is made to insure safety from collisions and should be obeyed, but Mr Bristol, in his desire to push the tea train forward, assumed that the engineer and conductor of the freight would obey the rules of the company and the signal to stop. This was not done and the accident followed.

A rule of the company requires all trains to stop at night telegraph stations, Wallace being the only station of that character between this place and Bearmouth, and not to leave until the conductor has his clearance order which order he is supposed to pass to the engineer A custom has grown up to some extent of freight trains slowing up, the night operator handing the clearance paper to the engineer, he giving the whistle signal to start as a notice to the conductor that the clearance paper had been received and then going on, the train thus not coming to a full stop This of course, is a violation of the rule On the morning in question engineer Rech slowed up his train somewhat as he approached Wallace, though the evidence shows that he went by the depot at the rate of twenty miles an hour, gave whistles when near the depot, and went on without his clearance paper All the gentlemen who were at the station testify positively that operator McGee could not possibly have given Rech any paper, and no such document was found on the person of the engineer after his death

Conductor Doremus was a follower of the custom mentioned in the last paragraph, and when the engineer whistled off brakes as the Wallace depot was passed, he supposed the engineer had received the clearance paper in the usual way and was going on This idea was naturally strengthened by the knowledge that he had an order to run at the rate of twenty five miles an hour to meet the tea train at Turah, and that the latter train must not be delayed He made a mistake, but one which, perhaps, many conductors would have made

Not only was it the duty of the freight train to come to a stop at Wallace to get clearance orders but in this instance it was doubly so because

THE GREEN SIGNAL WAS DISPLAYED

The rule of the company is that on sight of such signal conductors and engineers must go to the office at once to receive and respond to orders, they must keep a careful lookout for this signal at telegraph stations, and when seen the train must be brought to a full stop, and if the orders are not for them they must obtain a clearance to that effect on a printed form from the operator in charge, which the conductor must read and hand to the engineer before proceeding On the morning in question the green signal was displayed at Wallace before the train reached there, as was positively proven by several disinterested parties, but for some reason which will never be known Engineer Rech did not obey it, and to this disobedience the greatest blame attaches. Conductor Doremus also receives blame on this account, because he should also have seen the green light, and when he found the engineer running by it he and his brakemen should have gone out on the train and set the brakes, by which means he could have stopped the train. But he and both head and rear brakeman claim to have seen no such signal and allowed the train to go on for reasons mentioned above

From all the evidence we believe the verdict of the coroner's jury fixes the blame upon the proper parties An effort has been made to fix a greater or less share of the blame upon the management of the road but we do not see how this can be justly done The officers of the road could only be called to account if the rules of the road were defective, or if the employes of the company were incompetent men, or if the officers were cognizant of and acquiesced in the repeated violations of the rules, or if the employes were overworked and had not the necessary amount of rest to enable them to perform their work properly But in none of these particulars has the management been found at fault The rules of the road are admitted to be excellent, and if obeyed they make an accident of this kind impossible As to the character of the employes, the three men at fault here, Dispatcher Bristol, Engineer Rich and Conductor Doremus, are all said to be excellent railroad men bearing the best reputation in every particular, and these good words are given them, not only by the officers, but by their associates and companions in work The officers of the road deny any knowledge of the repeated violations of the rules brought to light by this accident, and it is reasonable to suppose that such violations would not reach their ears, as the employes would not risk losing their situations by telling the fact It is only when some accident occurs through the violations of rules that the fact becomes generally known As to the employes being overworked we understand that the trainmen of No 13 had been resting in Helena two days before starting on this trip The accident seems to be due to the errors of the three employes For his error Engineer Rech paid with his life and the other two men will probably be punished in one way or another

The wreck is said by all railroad men and others who saw it to be the most complete they ever knew, and a visit to the shops, where the remnants of engines and cars have been brought, would convince most any one of the correctness of the statement

The bodies of the dead were frightfully mangled, and the morgue at the hospital where the bodies were laid out was a place to be avoided by persons of delicate sensibilities.

Devine, the dead brakeman, was passing under an assumed name, his real name being L Stanton

Theories innumerable are advanced to account for Engineer Rech running by Wallace in spite of the green light, but none are satisfactory

Operator McGee, at Wallace, was fortunate in having several creditable gentlemen as witnesses to the fact of the display of the green signal, as in the absence of evidence it would be natural to infer that the operator would be more likely to make a mistake than the engineer and conductor, whose lives would be endangered.

Sunday morning Sheriff Lane swore out a complaint against Conductor Doremus, charging him with manslaughter, and he was arrested, but afterward gave bail. His examination was set for Wednesday, but was then postponed until to-morrow

AGAINST LICENSING DOCTORS.

PORTLAND, Dec. 4

TO THE READERS OF THE OREGONIAN

This morning's OREGONIAN has an article referring to the amount our city fathers, in their wisdom, are about to assess the citizens of this burg for the privilege of practicing their various vocations

The idea of Licensing any one, that is, making a person pay out of his pocket Uncle Sam's money, be it gold coin or the bland dollar of our daddies, before he be allowed to go into business or practice a profession, is contrary to the spirit of our people. It savors too much of the rule prevalent under a monarchial government. Where people are supposed to enjoy all the liberty they are under the watchful eye of our glorious American bird of freedom, it would seem to me that among these should be the right to engage in whatever business our inclination may lead us without being taxed therefor

I am a physician, and on looking over your list of the unfortunates who are to be made to pay for the privilege of making a living, I find that the doctor is to pay $2 50 per quarter To this I am certain no medical man who possesses the qualifications which he is supposed to have would object, were he sure that only those who have a right to write M D after their name would be licensed

Unfortunately for the people of Oregon, and Portland in particular, there is no law in this state regulating the practice of medicine and surgery Every Tom, Dick and Harry who chooses may, unhindered, hang out a shingle with Dr So-and-so painted on it, and under the guise of this appellation, murder right and left. These charlatans are as guilty of murder, in the true sense of the word, as the assassin who thrusts his blade in the back of his unsuspecting victim.

Were only those licensed to practice who can show that they have the necessary qualifications, many doctors of Portland would have to pack their gripsacks and seek pastures green.

If the doctors are to pay $2 50, I would like to know why the lawyers are not also to be made to ante their quarter eagle.

And the plumber, with his flashing diamond and big bill, he is to pay only $10 What an outrage on us M D s! If it were not for him and his improvements in the hygienic construction of our homes, we would have ten times as many cases of typhoid fever as we now have I move that he be assessed at the very least $10 per diem, instead of $10 per quarter

The undertaker is to pay $15 I think this is too high, as—in case this should become the law—he would surely reduce the commission he now pays us on the cases we send him

The apothecary is not on the list. That pleases us We will continue to get 33⅓ per cent on all prescriptions he gets from us.

Gentlemen of the council, take my advice and strike "doctor" from your license list or you will rue it one of these days when you will need the services of one of our profession.

MEDICO.

What do the People Get?

New York Tribune

Cleveland gets the credit with the reformers, Hill gets the credit with the "boys," and Sterling gets the plunder Cleveland, Hill and Sterling all know what they are about. And, in faith, so do the people!

DRAMATIC DIVERSIONS.

The "Octoroon" at the Casino, as a Fitting Sample of the Evergreen Drama.

Miss Jeffreys Lewis at the New Market in the Woman of the World to which Nobody Goes.

The large house at the Casino on the performance of the "Octoroon" shows that a really well written play will always draw well when given by a company of anything like average merit. And what a play the "Octoroon" has been from first to last! Stolen almost bodily from one of Capt. Mayne Reid's novels, it everywhere bears traces of Boucicault's ingenuity in its brilliant dialogue and superb stage situations Probably no modern play has made as many fortunes in the past twenty-five years as the "Octoroon." It was the last play given at the old Broadway theatre prior to its demolition It made a fortune for Boucicault, who squandered it as he has done a dozen others It made another for Ben de Bar, of New Orleans, and saved George Wood, of Cincinnati, from utter bankruptcy Wheatleigh, who was here with the Wallack company about two months ago, brought it out to California, together with the "Colleen Bawn" and a dramatization of Scott's "Heart of Midlothian" He played the three pieces in the California towns for six months, of which four were spent in San Francisco and then went to Australia with them, where he made as much more with them, being a total of about $12,000 in one year not counting the six day voyage between California and the land of the kangaroo He told me that in all that time he never played the "Octoroon" for less than $250, though he had given the "Colleen Bawn" to much smaller houses and the Scotch piece was almost a total failure Last spring, in Chicago, I was talking with my old friend Hooley about matinees and asked him what play he considered the best piece for afternoon performances

"Why, 'East Lynne' or 'Miss Multon' ahead of all others, and next to them the 'Octoroon' It does not take a moment's consideration to answer that question," replied the veteran.

After a protracted season of barn-stormers and stock actors on starring tours (and I really don't know which is the worst) Manager Howe of the New Market has given the Portland play-goers a week of genuine novelty in the shape of an actress who can act. For the past eight years I have been urging every lessee of the New Market theater to bring out Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, and just as I had given up in despair of ever seeing her on the Portland boards, along she comes and sets the town in ecstacies, as I knew she would She plays wicked women, of course, but not women of the type of Milwood or Nancy Sykes. Her naughty girls are of a far more dangerous type, adventuresses and women of the world to which nobody goes, and in this line of characters at least she is unapproachable. During the week she has given us "Forget-me-Not," in which she did some great acting, next "Diplomacy," in which she makes a great deal of the otherwise insignificant part of Countess Zicka; and on Friday and Saturday nights, "Odette," the strongest acting play I have seen in years. The third act of this play she has almost entirely to herself. She meets the family friend of former years and he exhausts himself in appeals to her former liking for him and to her sense of justice, but she is deaf to both. He has scarcely left the stage before her divorced husband appears, and the scene between him and the wife whose life has been blighted by an unjust suspicion, baffles what little power of description I possess. Odette is not a bad woman at heart. She was a giddy wife, but not a guilty one. Her husband's imperious demeanor prevents her from explaining an awkward situation in which she is almost entirely blameless. He steals her child from her out of its cradle, and hides it away to be brought up in ignorance of its mother and the wife, dishonored by a cruel jealousy, is driven into the streets at midnight.

What she becomes, is what her surroundings make her. All home ties severed, she gradually grows into a desperate and heartless woman, whose life is a daily conspiracy against the purses of rich fools, the older the better Her jewelry gambled off or pawned to pay her debts, she is nearly at the bottom of her trunk when we find her as the reigning sorceress of a gambling hell at an Italian watering place Her daughter, now grown up, has an eligible offer of marriage, but the obstacle in the way is the mother The young man's parents demand that Odette shall renounce her title and take another name before their son shall wed her daughter Here comes the struggle for the mastery The woman who was thrust forth at midnight from her palatial home and condemned to spend fifteen long years without a sight of the girl for whom she had borne the holy agony of maternity, now has the whip hand of the situation She has scarcely spoken a dozen sentences to her once tyrannical husband before she brings him on his knees at her feet as a suppliant. She only consents to consider the proposition at all, on the ground that she is to see her daughter who has been taught to consider her dead and who really believes such to be the case Foiled at every point, the husband reluctantly consents and the disgraced wife is introduced as a family friend of former years Finding from conversation with her daughter that she has always been taught to revere her memory, and realizing that a disclosure of her identity would only lead to misery in the heart that she loves best, Odette consents to renounce her name and enter a convent, and the curtain falls with her daughter clasped in her lover's arms, while the self-sacrificing mother, from the back of the stage, casts upon the happy pair a glance of mute eloquence that no beholder can forget

There are times when this woman, with her lissome figure and kaleidoscopic face, fairly makes my flesh creep She gets on and off the stage as does no other actress that has ever visited Portland In her walk lurks the stealth and agility of a tigress, in her glance the craft of Shylock, coupled with the rapturous emotion of Beatrice or Miranda. She makes me think I have been looking at some very tame, not to say common actresses She has all the robust dramatic fervor of Janauschek in her palmiest days, with a nameless grace of action that the Siddons of Germany never knew. I first saw her at the old Alhambra, ten years ago, in "Esmeralda," not the Tennessee mountain play, but the exquisite story of Victor Hugo, in which he paints a misshapen cripple, into whose mouth he puts the most sublime utterances. Miss Lewis was the Esmeralda, of course She was then just turned of 22, and though comparatively a neophyte, possessed the same willowy grace that is to-day the most prominent feature in her acting San Francisco opened its heart to the dashing young actress whose beauty was of too intellectual a type to admit of her being merely called pretty Admirers came on all sides and of all ages She resisted their importunities for two years and then went to the altar with one who was the reverse of Quasimodo—physically an Apollo, mentally a deformity Of the four years that followed, charity forbids me to speak, though it is not for her sake that a manly delicacy implores silence In that time 10,000 women, with less than half her provocation, in that same city, went straight to the devil. This woman, with every hope of domestic happiness crushed out of her heart, and everything blighted for which a woman should long to live, summoned to her aid all the stubborn resolution of her nature and resolved to forget all but the profession she had ennobled

How well she has succeeded remains for the great world to judge Her face, always a study for the metaphysician, wore a serenity as she said "And I shall see—my—child?" that recalled the sculptor's lines:

Its peace no sorrow shall destroy
Its beauty age shall spare
The bitter pangs of vanished joy
The wearying waste of care

In the past ten years her figure has rounded into more classic lines, and while she verges toward an apparent embonpoint, it is a growth of the muscular rather than the adipose Middle age is giving her what girlhood denied She is grace in every movement, whether she throws herself upon a sofa or falls senseless to the floor and in all her impersonations there is a vigor that recalls the dramatic fire of Fanny Kemble and other women of an era when it took something besides a wardrobe to make an actress Whoever sees her ten years hence will see (if a fitting Wolsey can be found) the greatest Queen Katherine that has ever trod the American stage, and to-day she ought to be the greatest Desdemona of either continent. An earnest and art loving woman, whose whole soul is wrapped up in her profession and whose success is the outgrowth of years of patient study and self-denial, she stands before the playgoing public to-day an actress scorning a model and defying the creation of a shadow. I confess my inability to admire the type of women put forth in Zicka and Stephanie, but I bow to the genius of the woman who creates such clear-cut characters out of nothing. She leaves us to-day for an extended tour of British Columbia and Puget sound, and in the three weeks' interval that must elapse before her return, she will be better known by the void she has left than by the station she filled while in our midst.

It is a matter of profound regret that the double performance of Bartley Campbell's new play of "Paquita" could not have been obtained, but the proposition was made to play it this evening with Miss Lewis as the heroine and Mr. Morrison as the hero, the minor parts being filled by the very foremost actors in both the rival companies. Miss Lewis was compelled to decline the proposition for two reasons, the first of which was that they would be compelled to play it on Sunday night, on which occasion none of the more fashionable people would go to see it, and secondly, because her agent had billed her for Monday night in Seattle, thus precluding all hope for a postponement. Therefore she saw only the certainty of a promiscuous audience without the certainty of a paying house, and was obliged to decline Mr. Morrison's offer. Besides she probably was tired, as she had given seven performances during the week. We regret it, for it would probably have been the strongest cast play ever given in this city. Mr. Morrison is one of the most conscientious and painstaking actors that has ever visited Portland. Close in his observance of all the minor details, he leaves the impress of his devotion to art upon every character he undertakes.

M.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Cascade Branch—Question as to what the Present Work Means—Albany Working up a Subsidy for the Oregon Pacific.

From the terminus of the California & Oregon, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, comes the report that but little will be done toward the extension of the line this winter The completion of tunnel No 8 will permit of the laying of track to Slate creek, to which point trains will be run. Slate creek will be the terminus of the stage line instead of Delta. The bridge at Slate creek has been completed, as well as the tunnel, so that rails can be laid to run construction trains six or seven miles above Delta. Tunnel No. 8 is 300 feet long and was put through very rapidly As soon as the winter storms set in the grading gangs will be laid off until spring, but the mason and tunnel forces will be kept at work.

The Yreka *Journal* says Owing to the railroad company changing time, by running through to Delta, without laying over night at Redding, the stages will arrive here every morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, making closer connection with Ashland stage. Heretofore the stage arrived about noon, the passengers and mail laying over night in this place to take stage for Ashland next morning. The time of departure from Yreka for Delta and Ashland will be the same as heretofore, going south after supper, on arrival of stage from Oregon, and going north each morning about 4 o'clock, or as soon as Delta stage arrives. This will make one day's quicker time from San Francisco.

The Oregon Pacific.

On Monday, says the Albany *Herald*, the committee on raising the subsidy for the Yaquina railroad, held a meeting and added the following-named gentlemen to the committee C E Wolverton John Hodgers, J. H. Burkhart and Mart Miller Active work is being done, and the amount is slowly but surely working up to the required $40,000

The shape matters have assumed it is safe to say that if we wish to secure the road here the subsidy must be raised, and the question is, can we afford to let the road slip by us? There is not a man interested in Albany but will say, "No."

Every person in the county who is in the least interested in the prosperity of Albany and Linn county is interested in raising this subsidy and should subscribe to the amount that their circumstances will admit.

"Col. E. T. Hogg, president of the O. P. railroad, was in this city yesterday evening," says the *Herald* of Friday, "and with the committee of citizens, appointed to raise the subsidy for the road, discussed the question of the extension of the road to Albany. Over half of the required $40,000 has been subscribed, and other prominent citizens will subscribe liberally At the meeting last evening this much was matured, that within a week the matter would be finally settled, and that if the required amount was subscribed the line would be located through Albany. This should be equivalent to saying that the Oregon Pacific will be constructed to Albany, for the business men of Albany and surrounding country are not so unmindful of their own interests as to allow this opportunity to go unimproved. It is probable that the road will be built in time to move the next crop of wheat, which, at the rates already established, means larger profits, increased business and money into the pockets of the farmers of Linn county Every business man and farmer of the county is interested in this matter and should donate liberally It is a critical time, and if Albany is to enjoy the advantages of this road, the amount must be raised at once."

The Cascade Branch

In regard to the progress of the work on the Cascade branch the Yakima *Farmer* says: "The Wright faction is in favor of building the switchback over the mountains as speedily as possible, believing that a better course to pursue as a matter of expediency and economy than to wait for the boring of the two-mile tunnel. For while the Canadian Pacific is only nominally completed, its track will be put into running order for business next spring, and the American line should get through as speedily as possible prepared to tap the great commerce that will now begin to develop on the Mediterranean of the Pacific.

"There is no question but what the true policy of the Northern Pacific is to reach tidewater without delay, but it remains to be seen whether or not the present move is a mere spurt to impress congress that the company really means to complete the road in order to save their land grant, and then cease operations in midwinter, as was done the last two years."

Upon the same subject the Philadelphia *Press* says "The Northern Pacific railroad will not make any new floating debt, the company having made full arrangements for the money necessary to finish its line out of the surplus and second mortgage bonds now in the treasury."

A Road from Roseburg to the Coast.

The inexhaustible resources in Douglas and Coos counties of coal, lumber, gold mines, grass, and, with proper attention, vegetables, fruits, dairy products and other industries, make an argument to capitalists to come and build a railroad which is unanswerable, says the Roseburg *Review* It would be of incalculable benefit to all concerned, to build a line from Roseburg to Coos Bay and Point Orford. A route has been already surveyed, and found to be practicable, and a road could be constructed at a very reasonable cost, in comparison with many roads built in the West. This would open up in all this vast territory in southern Oregon a means of transportation which would be remunerative and expeditious. Benton county is now enjoying the value of a competitive road to the amount of [illegible] cents per bushel more for wheat than is given by any other route Then let us have a railroad to the coast from Roseburg.

DEATH OF JOSHUA I COHEN.

Los Angeles Evening Express, Nov. 18.

Mr J I Cohen, who was bookkeeper for John W. Gardner, of this city, died on the 17th inst, at 2 45 A M He was in his 26th year. He was taken sick with typhoid fever about one month ago. During the early stages of his illness he was most tenderly cared for by Mr. and Mrs Gardner On October 31 his brother arrived from Portland, Oregon, and on the 6th inst. his mother reached his bedside from Baltimore, Md All that the most devoted care could do was without avail, and the end came calmly and peacefully He died "as one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams" Mr Cohen belonged to a distinguished family of American Israelites. His ancestors for several generations have held high positions of honor and trust in Maryland and Virginia. His uncle, Edward Cohen, is president of the City bank of Richmond, Va. His brother, Benjamin I. Cohen is assistant secretary of the Portland, Oregon, board of trade Mr Cohen was noted for the strictest integrity, for a spirit of honor that shunned even the appearance of evil for a sunny temper and a lovable disposition that will forever keep his memory green in the hearts of a host of mourning friends.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark, real estate and stock broker The transactions of the week, as shown by the county records, are as follows

	Deeds.	Amount.
Country	12	$ 5,588 43
City	2	1,100 00
Couch	5	8,502 00
Caruthers	1	7,500 00
East Portland	8	6,806 25
Cemetery	1	250 00
	29	$32,240 73

There is nothing equal to it as a beautifier. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The Oregonian.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 5—8:49 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of bar.	Change in 24 h.	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall	State of Weather
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	Calm	.07	Cl'dy
Olympia	[illegible]	-.07	47	S	.00	Cl'dy
Roseburg	[illegible]	-.11	45	Calm	.00	Cl'dy
Red Bluff	30.1	[illegible]	50	S	.06	Cl'dy
Sacramento	30.20	-.04	48	S	.00	Cl'dy
Fort Canby	[illegible]	-.13	52	S	.29	Lt Rain
Tatoosh	29.79	-.21	45	SE	.70	Hvy Rain
Spokane	30.11	-.14	61	Calm	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	......	......	42	SW	.00	Fair

Minimum thermometer, 38; maximum, 57.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The steamer State of California sailing hence carries the following passengers:

B Seller
S Linkton
J S Lanferty
T G Clark
Henry Lewis
Miss McKeever
V G Irvine
Mrs C Gray
Mrs L Hill
E Follister
M Leigh
D Tuthill
S Thall
Wm Clark
R Fagen
M J M Wiederfield
A B Mallory & wf
Mrs M Adams
Mrs Ray & sister
Mrs Gregg
Mrs Leslie
Mrs Robinson
Geo Reynolds
B H Glasscock & wife
Mrs Tanner
Mrs McIntosh
G Allen & wife
A T Meier
B Heppner
J Proux
M Casey
T A Morris
A E Carlson
L Hedeen
A C Elin
A Samuels & wife
Mrs Snyder
Mrs Raymond
E Martin
M Regensberger
Gen McKeever
M Marcine
A Walker
T F Abrams
Mrs Abrams
Miss N Hill
A Cohn
A Grant
R J Linden
R L Galbreath
J McCafferty
Jake Kohn
M Tichner
Mrs E L Jones
Mrs Archer & son
O E Strickland
Mrs E S Wass
Mrs W H Tuthill
Dr R G Rex
T G Meyhartz
M B Goldstein & wife
Mrs Richards & dtr
John Erford
John Hammond
Mrs Jackson
W M Stafford
Charles Cornelius
Mrs A Oppenheimer
S F Sutter & wife
James Collins
J McMillen
C E Beatson
Mrs L Samuels
R B Grosser & wife
Miss Mahler
J B Bunyard, wf & child and 25 in the steerage

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Huron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: John H. Dows, W. J. Marshall, Alex. Iverenson, N. C. Bergan, Sophie Bergan, R. J. Ferrin, L. H. Crisman, H. J. Hutchinson, Miss Mollie Thompson, L. B. Evans, R. F. Cawston and wife, H. B. Martin, and 36 immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short line: H. B. DeLong, G. Hatch and wife, Mrs. M. McGuire, Mrs. J. W. Althouse, G. F. Hunnells, J. A. Edson, and 20 immigrants.

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Matthew's Episcopal mission, corner First and Carruthers' streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Rev. B. E. Habersham, minister.

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets George W. Foote, rector—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

Norwegian-Danish—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in the Marine church, on Third street, opposite the International hotel. Rev. J. Tellefsen, Lutheran pastor.

First Congregational church corner Second and Jefferson streets.—Divine services conducted by Rev. F. S. Knight morning and evening. Sunday school after morning service.

Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal church—Sunday school at 12:15. Young People's praise meeting at 6:30 P. M. Public service morning and evening. Sermons by the pastor.

Elder J. W. Webb, of the Christian church, Portland, will preach at Shultz's hall, near Evangelical church, Sunday, December 6, at 2:30 P. M. Seats free and no collection.

Meeting in the Bethel at 2 P. M. sharp, will close in time to give the seamen opportunity to attend the Y. M. C. A. meeting. Parlor meeting in the evening at 7:30, conducted by Mrs. Stubbs.

First Presbyterian church, corner Washington and Third streets, for strangers and citizens, Rt. Lindsley pastor. Services morning and evening. Seats for all comers, and ushers in attendance.

St. Stephens Chapel, corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets.—Divine service with holy communion will be held in the chapel at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 3:30 P. M. Sunday school at 10. Seats free.

First German Evangelical church, corner of Eighth and Clay streets.—Services Sunday, December 6th, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 9:30 A. M. The public are cordially invited to attend these services.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets, Wm. R. Stevenson, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's praise meeting 6:30 P. M. The evening services will be omitted.

Grace M. E. Church, corner of Taylor and Seventh streets—Rev. E. W. Caswell, pastor. Communion at 11 A. M. and preaching at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30. Seats free. Ushers in attendance.

First Christian church, Columbia and East Park streets—J. W. Webb, pastor. Preaching morning and evening by Elder R. M. Messick. Subjects: "Conversion," and "The New Birth." Sunday school at 12:30. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets.—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning theme: "Food for Faith." Communion and reception of members. Evening subject: "Steps in the Way to God." Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Parents are invited to come and bring their children. All seats are free. Strangers welcome.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets.—Pastor, Rev. E. Trumbull Lee. Sabbath, Dec. 6, 1885, divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The "Lord's Prayer" series continued in the morning. Praise and prayer service on Sabbath at 6:30 P. M., Tuesday 7:30 P. M., Thursday 7:30 and for women on Friday at 2 P. M. This church extends a cordial invitation to the public to attend. All the seats are free.

Portland Seamen's Bethel, corner Third and D streets. Chaplain Stubbs, pastor. In consequence of the absence of the chaplain the Swedish and Norwegian Lutherans will hold services in Bethel hall at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Regular bethel services will be held at 2 P. M. in Bethel hall, by Mrs. Chaplain Stubbs, who will conduct a parlor meeting in the Mariner's Home at 7:30 P. M. Weekday meetings as usual.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

St. David's Episcopal church—Rev. John R. Sellwood, rector. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. as usual. Sunday school at 9:45 P. M.

Temperance hall, Tibbett's addition—Divine services on Sabbath, Dec. 6th, at 4 P. M. Sermon by Rev. D. O. Ghormley. Sabbath school at 2:30 P. M. All are invited.

Elder J. W. Webb, of the Christian church, Portland, will preach in Shultz' hall, near the Evangelical church, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2:30 P. M. Seats free and no collection.

Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets, Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor. Services at the usual hours both morning and evening. Sabbath school at 12:30. All are invited to these services.

M. E. Church—Rev. S. P. Wilson, pastor. The sermon in the morning will be by the Rev. J. W. Dobbs, and in the evening by the Rev. Pierce, pastor of the Hall Street M. E. church of Portland. Sabbath school at 12:30 as usual.

There will be the usual services at the East Congregational church, East Portland. In the morning the pastor will speak from the text: "Every One Over Against His House." In the evening from the text: "What Is That to Thee? Follow Thou Me."

First Presbyterian church corner of Sixth and J streets. Rev. D. O. Ghormley, pastor. Divine services on Sabbath Dec. 6th at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sermon by the pastor. Sabbath school at 1:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are invited.

Zion Evangelical church, Stephens' addition, —Rev. C. C. Poling, pastor. Regular services both morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject for the morning: "The Believers, Present and Future." In the evening, "The Antidote for Sin." Sabbath school at 10 A. M. General prayer meeting on Thursday evenings. All are welcome to these services.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Hunting boats for rent. Waukeegan Boat House.

CURE FOR THE DEAF.

Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums Perfectly Restore the Hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. All conversation and even whispers distinctly heard. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book with testimonials free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

Mr. W. F. Cornell of Salem is in the city.

The ladies of the Unitarian society are making arrangements to give an entertainment in aid of the organ fund on January 7.

Friday night burglars attempted to enter the residence of Capt. Tom Mountain by cutting out a pane of glass with a diamond. They were scared off before they could get into the house.

Charles W. Cornelius, manager of the Standard theater, San Francisco, who has been here some days, returned by the State of California. He will send up C. B. Bishop, with "Strictly Business" as the attraction—a winning card.

SHIPPING NOTES.

CAPE HANCOCK, Dec. 5.—Passed in Br. bk. Alumina; Caddag; Br. bk. Viola, Victoria; Br. bk. Katahdin, Auckland; crossed out, Br. ship Grisedale, steamer Walla Walla; vessel outside.

Astoria—Str. Idaho arrived down at 3 P. M. and left out at 4 o'clock.

MARSHAL OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The newly-appointed marshal of Washington territory, who will succeed J. W. George, of Seattle, is Thomas J. Hamilton, of Walla Walla. Mr. Hamilton came to the territory in 1881. He is a native of Indiana, and owes his appointment to the Voorhees influence. He is a lawyer by profession.

DIVORCE ASKED.

Suit for divorce was commenced in the state circuit court yesterday by Mrs. R. C. Smith against J. T. Smith. The complaint states that they were joined in lawful wedlock in Halsey, Linn county, November 2nd, 1876, and have no children. The divorce is asked on the ground that defendant deserted plaintiff three years ago without cause.

FIRST FLEETING BREATH OF WINTER.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the air turned cold, and an east wind, portentous of snow, came sweeping down the Columbia river gorge. For an hour it felt as if a blizzard was en route here, but suddenly the wind shifted to the south, the temperature rose, and by 7 o'clock there was a soft, warm rain which continued late in the night.

LIQUOR CASES.

Yesterday in the United States district court J. A. Burch was tried before the judge without jury for selling beer without license at Baker City. He was adjudged guilty and fined $10, which he paid. John O'Donald, who sold liquor to Indians at Pendleton, was likewise called upon to pay $10, but unfortunately he wasn't worth so much, so he is doomed to keep Jailer Dougherty company until further orders.

WANTS $500 DAMAGES.

On the night of the 22d of October last Charles Callahan, while wending his way homeward, stumbled and fell into an open hatchway in front of Mish's grocery store, 42 First street, sustaining a sprain and severe bruises to his right shoulder and side. Callahan claims he received his injuries through the negligence of the Mish family, and yesterday instituted suit against Mish and his wife to recover $500 damages, in the state circuit court.

A FREE BATH.

Last night at 7 o'clock a man who wanted to take the short road to Albina, or some equally pleasant place, jumped from the float in front of Cardinell's boathouse into the river. He was somewhat intoxicated, so much so as to be unable to thank Capt. Van Auken, of the Stark-street ferry, for rescuing him from a watery grave. He also refused to give his name. This makes the seventh man Capt. Van Auken has saved from drowning.

POLICE COURT.

Yesterday in the police court the case against Michael Kelly of breaking a window in the dwelling of Maggie Warren at Second and Taylor streets, was dismissed, it being proved that Kelly was not the man who committed the damage. James Gallagher, who passed a forged note for $25 on Sol Shapirer during the month of June, 1884, waived examination to appear before the grand jury, and was held to answer with his bonds fixed at $300. George Harvey, a vagrant, was given his liberty on the agreement that he would leave town.

LIBEL DISMISSED.

Judge Deady yesterday dismissed the libel brought by George Jones and other seamen against the British bark Norcross. The sailors libeled the vessel for wages, alleging the master treated them in such a manner that they could not stay on board. Judge Deady held that the allegations were not sustained; also that the case should have been first brought before the British vice-consul for investigation before it was taken into court, and that it had not been shown that the conduct of the master had been such as to entitle the crew to a discharge and their wages.

HE DID NOT HIDE.

An item published yesterday stated that the Sinnott case would be determined in court as soon as Mr. Folger, a witness in the case, could be found. The intimation came from a source that Mr. Folger was hiding away. Now Mr. Folger has always been one of the easiest men to find in this country. He had been absent for some time at a coal mine in Washington territory, in which he has an interest, and returned on Thursday, and has been pursuing his own business in the city ever since, and could have been found had any diligence been shown.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

A new national bank, to be known as the Commercial National bank of Portland, was organized Friday, and the following board of directors elected: Sol Hirsch, R. M. Wade, Cleveland Rockwell, Frank Dekum, C. A. Dolph, G. H. Durham and D. P. Thompson. They elected the following officers President, D. P. Thompson; vice-president, R. M. Wade; cashier, R. L. Durham. The new bank will begin business about January 1, 1886, in the west room of the Portland Savings bank's building, corner Second and Washington streets.

CONCERT TO BE REPEATED.

At the request of a number who were present at the concert by Prof. Walters and family, in the new rooms of the W. C. T. U. last Wednesday evening, the concert will be repeated at the same place next Friday evening, December 11, at 8 o'clock; tickets, 50 cents. With reference to the concert of Wednesday evening last it should be said that no purer or more refined entertainment has ever been given in Portland, and it was greeted by a refined and appreciative audience. The blending of the quartette was something truly remarkable.

HELP FOR A DESERTED WIFE.

A charitable gentleman interested himself in behalf of Mrs. Raymond, the poor woman deserted by her husband, the master of the ship Grasmere, and raised $135 50 to pay expenses for board incurred since she left the ship and to take her to her daughter, living in California. The contributors were: Capt. Purcell, $5; crew of Resp gl ern, $10; Capt. Robinson, $5; Capt. Campbell, $5; Capt. Morrison, $5; Brown & McCabe, $10; Capt. Bogart, $5; H. C. & Co., $5; Capt. M. Kerr, $5; Capt. Scottish Admiral, $5; T. Sheridan, $2; Capt. Harkness, $5; Robt. A. McIntosh, $2; Mr. Reebe, $5; A. W. Johnson, $5; Mr. Simpson, $5; James Ludlow, $5, Cash, $5; O'Shea Bros., $5; A. Friend, $5; Capt. Lambert, $5; Taylor & Young, $5; Capt. Constable, $5; E. Luna, $5; A. Friend, $5; Capt. of the Abercorn, $3; Oregon Oil Co., $1; Wm. Pfunder, $2 50.

GAMBLING SUIT APPEALED.

A notice of appeal was filed in the state circuit court yesterday in the case of M. O'Keefe vs. Emil and Jake Weber. The suit was brought in Justice Bybee's court October 7 of the present year to recover $250. O'Keefe lost $125 bucking the tiger at Weber's game during the months of August and September, and as, according to law, a man who loses at gambling games is entitled to recover double the amount of his losses, O'Keefe took advantage of the limit allowed by the statute and made a demand for restitution through the courts accordingly. Justice Bybee decided in his favor and Weber appeals. It is strange that Weber asserts every once in a while that he has sold out to eastern parties and has gone out of business and still has so many legal cases to defend growing out of gambling transactions.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Quite a little excitement occurred last night between 11 and 12 o'clock in Chinatown. Wah How, a former cook in the Occidental hotel restaurant, was passing up Alder street towards Second, on his way home, and just as he reached the corner Lung Yan took a shot at him. Mr. How being taken unawares dropped as close as he could to the sidewalk, and was just in time to miss a second bullet. At this juncture his assailant, either becoming scared or thinking one of his shots had proved effective, fled into the Chinese theater, followed closely by Chief Parish and several officers, who in the meantime had arrived. After quite a protracted search the would-be murderer was found in a room over the stairway in the front part of the theater, taken to the police station and locked up on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Lung Yan and Wah How had a quarrel several weeks since, and last night's shooting was probably the result of the former difference.

SWORN OFF, WITH AN EMERGENCY CLAUSE.

Poor old Joe Proctor, a chronic inebriate, struck it rather lucky in the police court yesterday. Judge Moreland was retiring from the bench after a protracted siege with many who had come and gone before, and as poor Joe has many times come and gone his honor thought he might temper justice with mercy, so he read Proctor a fatherly lecture and let him off with a fine of $2, with the alternative of serving twenty-four hours in the county jail. Joseph felt so good at this sudden stroke of good fortune that he arose in the dock with tears in his eyes and asked his honor if he wouldn't swear him off to drink no more of the fascinating cup. The judge signified his willingness, Joseph raised his right hand, and the judge said, "You do solemnly swear to abstain from all intoxicating drinks for the balance of your life, so help you God." "I do," responded Joseph, but suddenly bethinking himself he cried out, "unless prescribed by a doctor, judge." "Well, unless prescribed by a doctor," replied his honor, and Joe resumed his seat with a smile on his countenance that betokened how lucky he felt that he succeeded in getting the emergency clause in before it was too late.

WANTS $10,000 DAMAGES.

Some three months ago, about 8 o'clock in the morning, Patrick C. Smith, a watchman for the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, shot and seriously injured George W. Philbrick, a carpenter in front of a dwelling house known as 274 G street. Smith was arrested shortly afterward and held to answer before the grand jury, and Philbrick was taken to St. Vincent's hospital for surgical treatment and on his recovery, Smith, to make matters somewhat even, made a charge against Philbrick and he was also bound over. The third edition of the story developed itself yesterday, and consists in Philbrick bringing suit in the state circuit court against Smith to recover $10,000 damages. Philbrick in his complaint alleges that Smith fired four shots at him, two of which took effect, one bullet striking his face and lodging in his neck, the second striking his chin and breaking his under jaw bone. That he suffered great mental anxiety, mental agony, was put to great expense for medical treatment, and is now disabled and incapacitated from attending any labor whereby he can provide means for the support of his family, and he therefore wishes the court to decide that Smith pay him $10,000. Tanner & Cary and Joseph Gaston appear for plaintiff.

OFF THE BENCH.

Judge S. A. Moreland Retires With a Graceful Speech to His Associates.

Just previous to the adjournment of the police court yesterday, Judge S. A. Moreland, who retires after more than four years' active service as police judge, to give way to his successor, appointed at the last meeting of the common council, took leave of his associates with a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, which were attentively listened to by all present. They were as follows:

"As I am now about to retire from the place I have occupied for some time, it may not be out of place for me to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to those with whom I have been associated in official relations. These relations have also come to partake strongly of the nature of friendship and esteem. To the chief of police and all his officers I owe a debt of gratitude for the many acts of courtesy and kindness they have shown me, and the assistance they have ever been ready to give in my efforts to discharge the duties devolving upon me. To the city attorney and the counselor for the state, as well as other members of the bar who have had business in the court I am also under many obligations for that uniform courtesy they have ever shown, and while our duties have at times been unpleasant, one relation with all have ever been of the most agreeable character and I trust that in the future these ties of friendship will never be broken."

At the close of Judge Moreland's address City Attorney Tanner replied on behalf of himself and the officers of the police force, and was followed by James Gleason, who represented District Attorney Gearin and the members of the Portland bar, not forgetting all who have had relations with the police court during Judge Moreland's regime. During his advent as police magistrate Mr. Moreland has filled the office in a capable and impartial manner and has made many friends, all of whom wish him every success in whatever venture or undertaking in life he may engage.

DEATH OF CAPT. INGERSOLL.

Yesterday afternoon at 2:30, Nathaniel B. Ingersoll sank to his eternal rest. He did not rally from the stupor into which he fell Friday morning and the end was peaceful. His age was 60 years and 11 months. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, went to sea early in life and at 22 years of age commanded his first ship. From that time until the year 1872, when he removed to this city, he served as master of sailing vessels, and commander of steamships. He brought out the steamship Dakota from New York and commanded her when she ran between San Francisco and Australia. He leaves a wife and four children; two daughters who are married and living east, and a son and daughter in this city. The time for the funeral has not been fixed.

Capt. Ingersoll was an honest, brave, charitable, industrious, honorable man. His faults were few and his virtues many, and his life was full of usefulness.

THE NEW OPIUM LAW.

At the special session of the legislature, a bill framed by Senator Sigh, regulating the sale and consumption of opium was passed, but, as it contains no emergency clause, it will not take effect for ninety days from the date of its being signed by the governor. The district attorney has obtained a certified copy of the new law, and pronounces it a "cincher," especially sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, which read as follows:

Section Two—No person shall sell any preparation of which opium is the principal medicinal agent, to be smoked on or about the premises where sold.

Section Three—Any building where opium is sold for the purpose of being smoked on or about the premises, or where the same is smoked, shall be considered an opium den.

Section Four—It shall be unlawful for any person to frequent any opium den for the purpose of purchasing or smoking opium, or any preparation in which opium is the principal medicinal agent. In the prosecution for any violator of the provisions of this act, general reputation shall be received as evidence to establish the character of any building as an opium den, and proof that any person frequents such den shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person frequents such den for the purpose of smoking opium, and such evidence shall not be rebutted by the evidence of the defendant unsupported by other evidence.

Section No. 1 is equally strict, as it provides that no opium, etc., shall be sold to anyone, except to a druggist, without a prescription written in English or Latin by a practicing physician, and when sold on such prescription, the prescription be kept on file for inspection for one year from date. The authorities are of the opinion that when the new law comes in vogue matters can be made very lively for the fiends.

NOTICE.

E. H. Mozart retiring from business. Having bought Mozart's entire stock, consisting of cloaks, suits, silks, velvets and dress goods, at 50 cents on the dollar, we will on Monday offer to the public rare bargains, very suitable for holiday gifts. Silks by the yard (black and colored) $1, worth $2, at McAlen & McDonnell's Portland Dry Goods Store, 165 Third street. All Mozart's goods will be sold at 50c on the $1. Remember!

WELCOME ARRIVALS.

Arrived last Saturday by the N. P. R. R.: One hundred dozen children's trimmed felt hats, worth from $1 25 to $2 50, to be sold for 50 cents on Monday morning at the Bouquet. Also fifty dozen fancy wings, 2000 sprays of flowers, two, three, four and ten yard lengths of ribbon, all sorts of ladies' hats, and silk-faced velveteen—all or 50 cents. Grand 50 cent sale to-morrow. Melis & Co., 67 Morrison street.

MORE OF IT.

And still the good work goes on at Steinbach's. The fall (prices) in overcoats is simply astonishing. Winter goods are down to bedrock. Men whose means are limited can appreciate the present prices best. When your boy needs a suit, go to Steinbach's. There is much to be told, but words fail to express it. Call on Steinbach's.

NOW READY.

The second "series" of our picture cards are now ready for distribution. A set with each $1 purchase. W. M. Wisdom, druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

Drug Store for Sale.

A drug store in Portland, doing a good business, for sale. Address "Drugs," care OREGONIAN.

Bill Nye will be here on the 10th, and lecture at Masonic hall under the auspices of Lincoln Post G. A. R., of Walla Walla.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Record of Society Events of All Sorts During the Past Week.

The Weddings, Parties, and Personal Movements of City and Suburban People—News Notes of General Interest.

Mrs. Sol. Hirsch will spend the winter in California.

Rev. A. Binman of Forest Grove was in the city Monday.

Surveyor-General Tolman visited his country seat at Ashland last week.

Pennoyer Kelly and wife have been visiting at Pendleton for a few days.

Mr. W. N. Lawrence of Whatcom, W. T., was in the city during the week.

Mr. W. E. Misner and Mrs. Hiscott were married in Sprague on Tuesday.

Hon. Joseph Jorgensen talks of making Spokane Falls his future home.

Mrs. Roberison and Dr. Parks, of Salem, were at Yakima during the past week.

James Noland and bride, of Eugene, spent their honeymoon quietly in Astoria.

Miss Mamie Montgomery of Albany, is visiting Mrs. David Dunn at Walla Walla.

Mr. George H. Martin, of Tacoma, has returned from his protracted eastern trip.

Mr. F. P. Adams, of Walla Walla, has gone to San Diego, Cala., to spend the winter.

Mrs. M. Molloy and daughter Agnes, of Walla Walla, have returned from San Francisco.

Capt. W. H. Whitcomb returned from California last Tuesday much improved in health.

Anna McCormack, of Shedd, has returned from a visit with relatives in Pennsylvania.

Miss Kate Crombie has returned home after a four month's visit to her sister in San Jose.

Judge W. H. Calkins is quite sick with a fever at Murray, in the Coeur d'Alene region.

Mrs. Redfield Addison, of New York, are visiting her brother, Mr. Charles Barnes, at Albany.

Judge D. C. Lewis was in Cheney last week, looking after some business interests he has there.

Miss Ella Sloughter of Vancouver, has been visiting Mrs. O. F. Anderson, of Seattle, the past week.

Mrs. D. W. Prentice and daughter, Miss May Prentice, have gone to California to spend the winter.

George Foster, of Albany, deputy county clerk, has been visiting relatives the past week in the city.

Gen. T. R. Tannatt has fitted up an office in Farmington, W. T., and intends to remain there permanently.

Among the holiday events, says a Walla Walla paper, will be the marriage of Miss Lottie Beebe to Milton Williams.

Mrs. C. E. Fuller, of Harrisburg, who has been making a visit with relatives in the east, returned to her home on Thursday.

Mr. Sid C. Lyle, of Colfax, and Miss Lola Heath, of Moscow, I. T., were married at the latter place November 22.

Mr. Eugene Semple writes from St. Louis that he intends to return to this part of the country early next month.

Miss Laura Hill, who has been visiting friends in this city for some weeks past, has left for her home in Oakland, California.

Mrs. A. M. Snowcraft of Olympia, who has been on an extended visit to the Eastern states, returned by the last steamer.

Mr. John Cochner of this city took unto himself a wife one day last week in the person of Miss Emma Joslyn of Salem.

The announcement is made of the approaching nuptials of Mr. Frank Goodhue and Miss Nettie Jacobs, of Walla Walla.

Dr. James Brader of Walla Walla has gone east, summoned by a telegram announcing the dangerous illness of a relative.

Col. Frank J. Parker, editor of the Walla Walla *Statesman*, who has been seriously ill, is now gradually gaining strength.

Mr. W. R. Jones of Farmington and Mrs. Thornton of Pomeroy were married at the latter place on Thanksgiving eve.

Mrs. Margaret Fiser, of Mayville, Gilliam county, who has been visiting relatives in Linn county, is now visiting friends here.

Mr. Mert E. Dimmick left on yesterday's train for Lewiston, Idaho, where he goes as an important witness in the Hibbs case.

Mr. G. W. Woodson, formerly a merchant at Albany in this state, but now a resident of Missouri, is visiting relatives in Albany.

Mrs. Stephen Falconer, of Walla Walla, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Chandler, at Pescadero, California. She will return in March.

Misses Jennie Furth and Nettie Hall, two society young ladies of Seattle, have just returned from visiting relatives in San Francisco.

Mrs. Gwin Hicks (Miss Constance Pendergast of this city), who was reported dangerously ill from blood poisoning, it is hoped will recover.

Mr. Arthur N. Hill and Miss Rhoda McElrath, of Umatilla county, were married at the Stein house in Walla Walla last Wednesday evening.

Mr. E. H. Mozart and wife leave on the 10th for a tour of the world, via San Francisco and New Orleans. They will be gone about two years.

Mr. D. J. Bruce and Miss Nora M. Hibbard, both of Polk county, were married at the residence of the bride's father, near Bridgeport, Nov. 29.

The twentieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Apperson was celebrated with great success at McMinnville last Monday evening.

Antoine Harter, of Walla Walla, fractured his right leg near the ankle on Saturday evening, while dancing at Frank Webber's wedding reception.

Mrs. Paul Robinson, of Harrisburg, who has been detained in the city since Thanksgiving, from the effects of a severe fall, returned last Thursday to her home.

Mrs. John H. Stahl, of Walla Walla, who, with her two youngest children, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Hacheney, of this city, has returned to her home.

Mrs. W. G. Albans of Walla Walla has gone to San Francisco, in response to a telegram announcing the dangerous condition of her little grand-daughter, Mamie Cunningham.

Lieut. C. P. Roe, of Fort Walla Walla, has received a dispatch announcing the dangerous illness of his father, at New York city, and has obtained leave of absence and gone east.

Robert A. Church and Miss Maggie N. C. Beattie were married at the residence of the bride's parents on north Cross river last Thursday. The groom is a well-known resident of Marshfield.

Mrs. George G. Lyon, of Seattle, has returned from Carson City, Nevada, where she has been visiting. Miss Gates, her sister, came with her and will spend the winter in Seattle and on Puget sound.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Mr. Milton Hamilton, and Miss Hattie McArdle, daughter of John McArdle, Esq., at the residence of the bride's parents at Quilcene, on Thursday, December 8.

Mr. A. J. Dudley chief engineer of the water works at Palantine hill, and Miss Cora Eddy, the well-known artist will be united in marriage to-day, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Milwaukie.

Miss Gertie Powell and the Misses Carrie Stevens (daughter of U. S. consul Stevens) and Lulu Jerome of Victoria are now visiting in San Francisco. Miss Jerome is a cousin of the fair American, Lady Churchill.

J. C. Swash writes from Barnes, Surrey, England, that he arrived at Queenstown October 2, and has since been putting in the time at his old home and in London. He meant to start soon for the north of England.

Mr. John Everson and Mrs. Rose Everson were married on Tuesday last. They were married once before, but, through some disagreement, a divorce had been obtained, which, however, is now null and void.

Weston *Leader*: Mr. McDonald's new brick residence, which is just completed, was dedicated Wednesday by the double wedding of E. A. Dudley to Miss Jessie McDonald, and Harvey McDonald to Miss Dora Richardson.

Mr. George Baber and wife, nee Miss Minnie Hamilton, who were married Sunday, November 29, in Grant county, where their home is, have been celebrating their honeymoon with Mr. Baker's relatives in Linn county.

Frank Webber and Miss Annie Ell were united in marriage on Saturday at Walla Walla by Bishop Junger, of St. Patrick's church. The bride, an old schoolmate of the groom, came from Germany to find the man of her choice.

Mr. John Meston, one of Victoria's most enterprising young business men, was married on the 25th ult., to Miss S. Baker, daughter of Mr. George Baker, of North Saanich. The couple have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Major W. A. Jones, U. S. engineer, accompanied by his family left on Wednesday last for the east, he having obtained a four months' leave of absence from his station here. They will visit friends in Omaha and Indianapolis, but will spend most of their time in Washington.

Victoria *Colonist*: Mr. Henry Nathan, ex-M. P., arrived from England yesterday, it is said with the object of settling in the province. Mr. Nathan left Queenstown on Sunday, 15th ult., and if he had not laid over one day at Portland would have made the trip in fourteen days. He reports a gratifying improvement in business in Europe.

John Hailey, Jr., well known in this city, has disposed of all his interest in La Grande, Or., and contemplates removing to San Francisco to reside.

The friends of Theodore A. Nicolai, son of Adolph Nicolai tendered him a surprise party Friday night, the occasion being his 20th birthday. The young man's father presented his congratulations in the form of a fine gold watch.

Hon. Absher, representative from Lake county, who came in on horseback over the old military road to attend the extra session shipped his horse to The Dalles, on Wednesday, not daring to venture home over the mountains at this season of the year.

Gen. Hazard Stevens, son of the first governor of Washington territory, and at one time agent for the O. R. & N. Co. at Wallula, has been reelected a member of the Massachusetts legislature from Dorchester. He practices law in Boston, but lives in Dorchester.

On Sunday evening last at Tacoma, Mr. James P. Chilberg and Mrs. Lillian B. Gray were married at the residence of the groom, on E street, near South Seventh street, Rev. G. H. Greer officiating. The wedding was private, only a few intimate friends being in attendance at the ceremonies.

Seattle has an art association, and the following are its officers: Miss E. Atmore, president; Mrs. T. R. Kershaw, vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Jennings, secretary; E. S. Meany, treasurer; and Mrs. Kershaw, Miss C. V. Palmer, Prof. O. P. Lee, Miss M. J. Piper and Mrs. Mosdag, executive committee.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Harris, formerly of Walla Walla, and now of Arlington, Or., received a "wooden" surprise party the other evening, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Among the offerings was a wooden "card" as large as a door, bearing an appropriate inscription formed with clothes pins.

A number of friends of Mr. Henry H. Wootton, of Victoria, who came to this city last summer as captain of the Amity base ball club, will be pleased to learn of his marriage. The bride was Miss Agnes J. Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Robert H. Smith. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Reid in the presence of a number of friends. There were numerous wedding presents, among them a handsome silver tea service, given by the Amity baseball club.

The marriage of Mr. Henry C. Thompson and Miss Lulu Warren, eldest daughter of D. K. Warren, of Astoria, took place at the Presbyterian church in that city at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. The church was handsomely decorated, and although it was intended that the wedding should be without any particular publicity, the edifice was filled by the numerous friends of the young couple. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. E. W. Gardner, D. D. The bride is a native of Clatsop county and from her childhood has been a universal favorite. Mr. Thompson is a prominent business man, also a native of that county, and possessed of an enviable reputation alike for his business and social qualities. A handsomely furnished residence awaited their occupancy and was taken possession of immediately.

Mr. Adelbert B. Clark, of this city, and Miss Phoebe Smith, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, were married at the house of the groom, No. 258 E. street, at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, Rev. G. W. Chandler, of Taylor Street M. E. church, officiating. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Clark the wedding was necessarily a strictly private affair. Mr. Clark has resided in this city for about two years, and has built up for himself a most excellent reputation as a faithful and upright gentleman. For a long time he has conducted the singing of the Sunday evening praise service at Taylor Street M. E. church, where he has many warm friends. Of the bride it may be said that she is a lady of taste and education, and made the journey from Michigan to Portland alone, arriving here Tuesday. As may naturally be inferred their marriage is the consummation of an attachment formed several years ago.

THE MILLER-M'MILLEN WEDDING.

Last Sunday evening Dr. W. L. Miller, of this city, was married to Miss Ivy McMillen, daughter of Hon. J. H. McMillen, of McMillen's addition to East Portland, Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, of the First Baptist church of this city, officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by only a few intimate friends of the contracting parties. Miss Cora Clark was bridesmaid and Mr. Walter Thayer was best man. The bride who is one of the most amiable and accomplished ladies, is deservedly popular among her many friends and acquaintances, who have known her since childhood. Dr. Miller has been a resident of this city for three years, stands well as a physician and surgeon, having won a high place in his profession, and is a thorough gentleman. The happy couple have the best wishes of a host of friends. Dr. and Mrs. Miller have taken quarters at the Esmond and will go to housekeeping in the spring.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. HATCH AND FAMILY.

Friends of Judge and Mrs. S. G. Wingard, bidden to meet Gen. John P. Hatch and Mrs. and Miss Hatch, assembled at the Wingard residence in Walla Walla Wednesday evening of last week, and were most pleasantly entertained at whist and luncheon. The guests, besides those in whose honor the reception was given, are here listed: Messrs. and Mesdames J. B. Allen, R. S. Roe, M. C. Moore, A. R. Burford, L. Goodman, A. S. Legrow, W. H. Upton, E. B. Whitman, H. M. Paxton, H. L. Ross, M. B. Ward, A. R. Ayres, J. H. Bingham, H. G. Mazzey, H. D. Lathrop, A. H. Reynolds, F. W. Ringgbury, F. W. Paine, James M. Wheaton, Mrs. Emma Davis, Misses Whelan, Susie Legrow, Seelye and Hill, Messrs. John Paine, D. C. Pearson, Eli Hoggins, J. W. Williams, R. H. Mackenzie, Joseph Jorgensen, Jer. J. Doheny, F. D. Boyer, C. B. Upton, R. B. Bryan.

In the hop room of the post the officers and ladies of the officers' households at the garrison gave a reception in honor of Gen. John P. Hatch and family, last Tuesday evening, which was largely attended and in all respects elegant. The room was beautifully decorated; the full strength of the cavalry orchestra was engaged in rendering music, and a supper, which was quite a masterpiece, was served. Cards and the dance afforded the principal employments. The officers from other posts, here on court martial duty, largely increased the ordinary party contingent of the military. Gentlemen and ladies in attendance from town were conveyed forth and back in the post ambulances. The company numbered about ninety.

MILITARY PERSONALS.

Lieut. E. H. Brooke, Twenty-first infantry, on leave, is visiting in this department.

G. W. Miller, late clerk at the quartermaster's depot, has gone to Washington, having become tired of Vancouver.

Capt. Samuel McConihe, Fourteenth infantry, is granted four months extension of leave by the war department.

Col. H. M. Lazelle has sailed from New York for Suez, en route to India to witness maneuvers of the British army.

Lieut. Frederick U. Robinson, Second cavalry, is relieved from Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and ordered to his troop.

Col. H. C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general, formerly stationed at Vancouver, will be assisted by C. W. Williams, assistant quartermaster, on public buildings at Willets Point.

Capt. Thos. J. Gregg, Second cavalry, Boise barracks, has been granted two months' leave on surgeon's certificate, and further extension has been recommended by the department commander.

Mrs. N. R. Rice, wife of the late Lieut. Wm. F. Rice, quartermaster Twenty-third infantry, who is postmaster at Vancouver barracks, on December 1 took possession of the new post-office building at the post, in adjoining rooms of which her family is assigned quarters.

Col. Allen H. Jackson, captain Seventh infantry (recently promoted), is relieved from duty as judge advocate on Gen. Gibbon's staff and ordered to join his company at Fort Washakie, Wyoming. The early recall of Col. Jackson, coming so close upon his arrival in this department, where he has been on duty only two months, well illustrates one of the hardships of army life. It is to be hoped that orders may be so modified that he can remain in this department for a year at least.

Mark Twain's Birthday.

November 30 was Mark Twain's fiftieth birthday, in honor of which Oliver Wendell Holmes has written some characteristic verses, and Charles D. Warner, Joel Harris and Frank R. Stock on some complimentary prose, which appear in the *Critic*.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Towne & Moore, photographers, are making life-size portraits from all orders received before Christmas for $25 each. Free-hand crayons made from any kind of picture, life size, for $50 each. Orders for Christmas should be given as soon as possible. E. W. Moore crayon artist. First premium for best photographic work at Mechanics' fair.

Past and Present.

The past three years it occurred to many to price holiday goods at our store. The result was satisfactory. Have just received new line of Toilet articles suitable for Christmas presents, to which we invite attention. R. L. Knight, Druggist, 72 Morrison street, near Fourth.

Don't be Hasty!

The climax comes last. The finest and best Xmas goods will be opened later, therefore don't be hasty in making your selections; but remember one suggestion and place. New goods. New designs. W. M. WISDOM,

Druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

OUR BUSINESS BLOCKS.

WOODWARD-BRAVENDER BLOCK.

NO. VI.

On the southwest corner of First and Yamhill streets, which was formerly occupied by a two-story frame building, is now a handsome three-story business block. The building is owned by Mrs. Tyler Woodward and Mrs. B. B. Bravender, each having an equal interest in the fifty feet fronting on First street and running back one hundred feet on Yamhill street. The structure, which was designed by Architect Williams, was commenced in July, 1884, and completed the following January. It consists of three stories and basement, and is divided into four large stores on the ground floor, two fronting on First street and two on Yamhill street, while the two upper floors are divided into twenty-six rooms, single and in suits. The cost of the building was about $21,000.

The corner store, No. 181 First street, is occupied by Capt. G. S. Morgan, an extensive dealer in fresh fruits, candies, cigars and tobacco. The captain has been in business in Portland for about two years, formerly at the corner of First and Salmon streets, and since July last at his present location. He is a popular gentleman and a successful business man.

Next to Capt. Morgan's store, with entrances both from First and Yamhill, is the popular shaving saloon of Isadore Gambert. These are the neatest and pleasantest tonsorial parlors in the city, where nothing but first-class artists are employed.

The store, No. 183 First street, is occupied by Olds & Summers, dealers in lamps, crockery and glassware. They also have a fine line of useful and fancy articles in their line, especially for the coming Christmas trade.

The Vienna chop house comes next, with entrance No. 28 Yamhill street, in charge of Jerry Bosch, a young gentleman who has spent many years in catering to the public in the capacity of a restauranter—a sufficient evidence that he is successful and understands his business.

On the second floor, at the head of the stairway, in rooms 1 and 18, is Mr. J. W. Thomas, agent for Oregon and Washington for Dr. Gray's improved Acme electric belts and batteries. Mr. Thomas is just fixing up his rooms, and will be ready for business in a day or two.

Mrs. Dr. Whitney occupies rooms 6, 7 and 8 on this floor, and the remainder of the upper floors of the building which are occupied, are utilized for residence purposes.

"ALVIN JOSLYN."

The Comedy that is Coming Here Next Week, and the Lion Star, Charles L. Davis.

Mr. George Arthur, the assistant agent for the Alvin Joslyn Comedy company, which is billed to open here next Wednesday, is in town, and like all other agents, "dropped in" for a notice last night.

"Well, whatchu got and whatchu goin' to give us?" was the first question shot at the young man.

"Well, we've got a first-class American comedy," answered Mr. Arthur. "Mr. Davis has had it on the road for fifteen years. About that many years ago Mr. Davis was playing "Alvin Joslyn" in small towns in a small way. He conceived the idea of enlarging the play into a pretentious drama. He did so, and traveled to his first stand, Philadelphia, 'on his trunks,' because he hadn't the money to put up for fares. The stand was for a week, and the receipts were $6000. Since that time Mr. Davis has been coining money out of 'Alvin Joslyn,' and to-day he is one of the richest men of the profession. It is an undisputed fact that our company has a world wide reputation, and draws crowded houses everywhere. Mr. Davis having learned the inefficiency of local musicians to do justice to the music of traveling companies, engaged a first-class orchestra and the finest uniformed band in the world. The instrumental concert between the acts is alone an evening's entertainment. Yes, sir; the company supporting Mr. Davis, is the best the market affords, having such people as P. W. Keene, H. C. Stanley, M. Noble, etc. Mrs. Chas. L. Davis is the leading lady. She is said to be the youngest and handsomest actress on the stage to-day."

"You carry all your own scenery?"

"You bet we do. Our scenery was gotten up at an actual cost of $5000. The best scenes are the great East River Bridge by Moonlight, Grand Central Depot, Uncle Alvin's Farm, Bowery Concert Saloon and Castle Garden. Our scenery is pronounced by critics the handsomest ever painted. Mr. Davis bought recently a plat of ground on Fifth avenue, upon which he is building the most costly and magnificent Thespian temple in the country, costing $500,000. It will be run on the combination plan, and only the cream of plays will be produced there. Mr. Davis is one of the most natural fun makers on the stage to-day, and the claim that he causes 181 laughs in 180 minutes is not at all an exaggeration. It is impossible to resist the effects of his humor, and those who have once seen him are always anxious to go again. Therefore we claim our play the funniest of all plays—the success of the country."

THE CASINO.

"The Octoroon" was presented last night by the Lewis-Morrison company to a large house and was very favorably received by the audience. As Jacob McCloskey, Mr. Morrison is certainly entitled to the credit he has received from the press of England and America. Miss Wood's performance of Zoe, the Octoroon girl, was a very excellent one. The balance of the cast was more than satisfactory. It will be presented this evening for the last time. To-morrow evening Mr. Morrison produces the latest Baldwin theater success, "Paquita," by Bartley Campbell, which is conceded to be his greatest success. The following is a short story of the play:

Dr. Manuel Del La Rey, a young Mexican physician devoted to his profession, is married to Hortense, a beautiful young Parisian. She loves society, and he loves his studies. He secludes himself for hours working on a medical book, while Hortense is left alone. A friend of his, Jose Borosco, visits them, and the husband is glad to yield to him the duty of taking his gay young wife about. Manuel's absorption in his studies blinds him to the fact that his wife and his friend are falling in love with each other. His eyes are opened by Paquita, a little Mexican waif, whom Manuel's mother has adopted. She has grown up with Manuel and unknown to him, loves him passionately. She detects and exposes the guilty pair. A dramatic scene follows. Manuel does not kill his betrayer, but he casts his wife off and leaves her the undisputed possession of her lover. He soon quits the City of Mexico for Havana, with his mother and Paquita, not knowing that the lovers are also there. Victor the brother of Hortense, has followed Borosco, and a duel is fought between them in Havana. Paquita, who longs to avenge the wrong done the man she loved, is accidentally present at the duel, and from an ambush fires a shot that is almost fatal to Borosco. The dangerously wounded man is borne home with a bullet near his heart. Not a doctor in Havana is capable of performing the delicate operation of extracting it. The old physician who is called in applies to Manuel, who alone is capable of saving the man's life. When Manuel learns whose life it is he is expected to save he refuses, but after a bitter struggle with himself he finally consents. The bullet is extracted, Manuel flings it at his wife's feet and leaves her. In the denouement, three years after, Hortense dies and Manuel is left, presumably, to be happy with Paquita. The following is the cast:

Jose Borosco	Lewis Morrison
Hortense	Rose Wood
Dr. Manuel Del La Rey	E. J. Holden
Victor	Louis Belmour
Dr. Delphonse	E. N. Thayer
Paul La Grange	J. Madara
Senor Reis	R. Vernon
Stephano	G. Wall
Dr. Meledura	T. Richardson
Paquita	Rosabel Roy
Lucetta	Kitty Belmour
Senor Marin	Eva Norman
La Petite Hortense	Master Harry Belmour

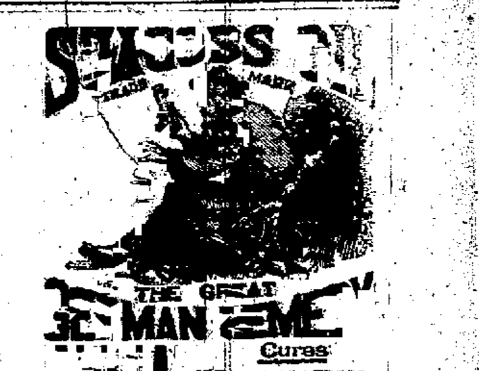
It will be presented on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Thursday, "Hazel Kirke;" Friday, "Galley Slave," while Saturday and Sunday evenings will be devoted to the first American production of the great English and Australian success, "Light at Last."

To Mechanics, Clerks, Laboring Men and Women.

If you are looking for a good and safe investment, or a place where you can make yourself a cosy little home you can do no better than to call on H. B. Oatman, No. 111 First street, for one or more of his lots, 50x100 feet, in East Portland. They are nicely located within one mile of Jefferson street ferry. They are level. He is selling them for the small sum of $100 each, on the installment plan of $5 per month. Here is an opportunity for anyone to put away a portion of their monthly earnings, which will, in all probability, pay them ten-fold in the near future. Go with him and see the lots, and our word for it you will be convinced that it is a good investment. It is now ideal property, but available for residence property.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Can find at our store the finest line of cutlery in the city. Ladies' fine knives, scissors and scissors sets, gents' pocket knives, razors, etc., manicure instruments. W. M. Wisdom, druggist and dealer in fine goods, cor. First and Stark sts.



Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.

Price, Fifty Cents. At Druggists and Dealers.

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HAVE SOLD US THEIR

COMPLETE STOCK

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Fancy Goods,

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Look out for our Price List in next Tuesday's issue of this paper, and expect a grand surprise.

Fancy Goods !

At Less than Manufacturers' Cost.

THE LEADING FANCY GOODS STORE.

C. Hartman & Co.

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Country Orders Solicited.

GOOD INDUCEMENTS.

E. R. BEHLOW.

I have Just Received a New Lot of

SEAL SKINS!

Direct from London, Eng.,

Of the best English dye, which I will make to order, that will open your eyes.

E. R. BEHLOW,

20 Washington St., Portland.

Consulting the convenience of our patrons on the Pacific coast, we have arranged with Messrs. KOHLER & CHASE, of Portland, to supply our trade in that section.

In consideration of their unequalled facilities for serving both our wholesale and retail trade, we have made such arrangements with this well known house as to insure to our patrons all the advantages in the way of prices and terms that could be given from our Boston house.

We therefore respectfully request all who desire any information concerning our Pianos, prices, terms, etc., to call upon or address our General Agents, Messrs. KOHLER & CHASE, 71 Morrison street, Portland.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,
Boston, Mass.

Ivers & Pond Pianos

Combine Finest Action, Purest Musical Tone, Most Conscientious and Intelligent Workmanship, And Greatest Durability.

We take pleasure in inviting the public to examine these instruments, which may now be seen at our warerooms,

KOHLER & CHASE.

71 Morrison St.

WEEKLY WORLD.

I will commence the publication of the Weekly World on or about the 24th inst. The World will be made up, especially for weekly readers, and will contain all the news of the day, a full market review, with editorials on the political and general topics of the day. The World will, as may be expected, be thoroughly Democratic, edited by Democrats whose Democracy dates back of the last election. Rates of subscription: One year, $1 50; six months, $1; three months, 75 cents. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. I ask the support of the Democracy and my friends generally throughout the northwest, and assure them I shall endeavor to give them a paper in every way worthy of their support. A. NOLTNER.

THE LAMENT OF THE OBELISK.

I am crumbling, Egypt, crumbling,
In this climate of the free,
And I grumble, as I crumble,
That they severed you and me.

And my tenderest thoughts go outward
To these centuries the while
That I stood in perfect beauty
And adorned the wending Nile.

Gentle breezes kissed my forehead,
Fragrant waters laved my feet,
And I held the graven secrets
With a vigilance complete.

But these sacrilegious moderns
Saw the product of thy skill,
And their curious disposition
Nerved a never-conquered will.

I was brought across the ocean
And erected here to be—
Oh, the shame of my condition!—
Just a curiosity.

I am crumbling, Egypt, crumbling!
Of my shame accept this sign—
And they're painting me, O, Egypt,
With some horrid paraffine.
—*Columbus Dispatch.*

SUCH STUFF AS DREAMS.

A STORY BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

It was late in the afternoon when Ferris Lund got back to his rooms. He carefully unwound the soft tissue paper in which his purchase had been enveloped and placed the vase on the corner of the low mantelpiece. It was indeed a beautiful object—even more beautiful, amidst its present surroundings, than it had appeared to be in the dirty old curiosity shop. Lund examined it with the eye of a connoisseur. It was a genuine antique, a specimen of the best period of Venetian glass manufacture, soft, pellucid, glowing, mellow in coloring, graceful and strange in form. It was like melting jewels dropped in milk. "What hands have touched it!" said Lund to himself, for he had not yet passed the age of romance and sentiment; "warm, white, Italian hands—hands that could speak, and love, and kill! What rooms has it enriched—marble banqueting halls, thronged with the stately nobles of the great Venetian state, chambers of lovely women rich, shadowy, luxurious, secret, beneath whose balconied window the black gondola hovered on the silent canal, and vanished again with a tremor of music. And it has stood by at the lovers' meeting; the murmured words, the dear embrace, the kisses—perhaps, too, rang again with the shriek of discovery, when the long rapiers leapt from their scabbards and felt for each other in the darkness! Surely this jeweled boss could have been tinted with nothing less warm than the life-blood of a human heart. How the hue pales and reddens and palpitates, even now! Such thoughts are fancies—dreams of youth—no. The vase is haunted. The ghosts of its past possessors are near it still!"

He took off his hat and coat, put on a dressing-gown and slippers, lit a cigar and lay down on the sofa, whence—his head being propped by the cushion—he got the full effect of the vase, as it stood with the light from the window at the left falling upon it, and concentrated in a point of luster on the blood-red boss in the center. In the dusky room the vase seemed to shine by a light of its own—subtle, opaline, changing. Occasionally the smoke from Lund's cigar, drifting upwards in the still air, drew a veil over the image; but at length he stopped smoking, and continued to contemplate the vase fixedly. The light from without faded every moment, but the soft sparkle of the vase was distinctly visible. Now it seemed to hang in an abyss of gloom; nothing else could be discerned. Lund's gaze became more concentrated; his eyes were widely opened, the eyelids never moved. There was absolute stillness in the room, save for the faint, rhythmic sound of the young man's breathing. By degrees even that became inaudible; he lay as motionless as the dead; but his eyes were still open, nor had their fixed glance swerved by a hair's breadth. It was now quite dark. Was the vase still visible? No. Yes, there is still a vanishing gleam, a single point of rosy light—and now that, too, is gone.

II.

One after another, figures rose from the vast, assumed human form, and moved about the room. It was as dark as ever; so, at least, you would have said, had you been there; but it was not dark to them. A spiritual light was there—the light of the world to which they belonged. A world devoid of space, though broad and varied as the universe; a world that knows not time, though all things stand and move in orderly succession; a world without matter, though solid with living substance. With each newcomer the scene gains consistency and reality; it is as if each brought his scenery with him, shining or darkening forth, as the case might be, from their own hearts, and thus creating a world that was the sensible mirror of themselves. How inevitably the various regions arrange themselves, bounding one another, like the estates of great landholders! But surely spirits can go whithersoever they will? Why, yes; and yet their barriers are even more impossible than these material ones of ours; for they cannot go whither they would not. As easily might London visit Paris, as yonder dark-browed being touch the hand of this maiden; though once, on earth, it was not so! The distances of spiritual thought and affection are less easily traversed than terrestrial leagues; and "I know you not" is deeper and wider than the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Lund, standing beside the couch, sees, lying there, the image of himself, motionless, silent, its eyes wide open and fixed. From the body arises a sort of blue steam or emanation—or so it appears at first sight; but, more attentively examined, it is much more than this. It is composed of living particulars, myriads of pictures—or suggestions are they?—of the mortal existence thus far accomplished. Yes, here may be perceived every event, thought and emotion, which, in the aggregate, make up this life and character; a vapor of memory, involuntary and irrepressible, offering itself to the perusal of every chance comer—were it but discernible by mortal eyes. And is it not discernible? Whence this impression which prompts us to say of one man "he is dangerous," of another "he is false," of a third "he is honest and pure?" A dim impression, no doubt, and easily dissipated by the concrete distractions of social intercourse but real and abiding in a world where the veil of the senses no longer dulls our apprehension.

Lund, however, spends but a moment in this contemplation. On every side of him, seemingly illimitable fields of vision open; stone walls and all material obstacles are permeable to his sight and movement as the impalpable atmosphere, and there is an expedition afoot. He is already equipped and on the road, through scenes that are strange, though made up of what is familiar. At intervals certain objects and circumstances fix themselves upon his attention; they are not important in themselves, but they will not be forgotten. Yonder white horse with black ears and tail, for instance; or this turning of the road, with the pool on the right and the peddler resting under the hedge; or the sunlight streaming downward in hazy rays between those of two dark clouds; or the long, sloping roof of that wayside cottage, the tall hayrick behind and the two children staring over the gate; or the sudden lurch and swing of the coach as the wheel plunges into the deep rut; or the distant view of the town, with the sun setting in a red glow behind it, against which rises tall and dark the tower of the cathedral; or, again, chance words and fragments of conversation, such as "On Wednesday at 8 o'clock," "I only do what I can, sir," "Jump in—jump in! Where are the others?" "Of all lunatics escaped from purgatory," "Pardon me! I thought I was speaking to—" "If you don't believe it get her alone and ask her." These sentences were each given with the voice and intonation belonging to them and carried with them the face and bearing of the speakers. Throughout, too, there was an impression of something momentous, something full of interest, hope and promise, in the near future, but the anticipation seemed prophetic, not explicit; an emotion rather than a knowledge. "It is the turning point of my life," Lund often said to himself in his vision. And although he was himself making the journey—undergoing the adventure and the experience—yet who but he was, all the while, looking on as a spectator, listening, observing, commenting, amused, perplexed, as if a man should sit in the audience and behold himself enact a character on the stage. But the consciousness of this double existence troubled him not, and no wonder, since he could regard unmoved his own inanimate body, extended there on the couch, its eyes fixed, and staring at darkness. A man learns to accommodate himself to circumstances. What chiefly annoyed Lund was that he could not make out the identity of his traveling companion. He could see himself objectively; but as soon as he tried to look at this companion the latter in some way eluded him. And yet they sat and walked shoulder to shoulder, and spoke together face to face. It was very annoying. After all, though, what matter about one's company when the end of the pilgrimage is love! love! and the loveliest maiden in the world!

This knocking and pounding were most extraordinary. Was it the jolting of the coach over the rough pavement? No; it was the mob at the doors of the jail come to drag the prisoner forth and kill him. Nonsense; yonder old bookworm is dropping his armful of books, one after another. When they are all gone the pounding will stop unless he picks them up again. But there again—! Ha! So dark, too! What is it? All right—yes—here!

III.

Lund staggered to his feet, pressed his hands to his eyes, stood unsteadily for a moment or two, then groped his way to the door and threw it open. A glare of light from the hallway dazzled him so that he blinked and shaded his eyes; but there was a man standing there—a young man, handsome, vigorous, laughing and holding out his hand.

"Why, Ferris, old man, how are you! Have you forgotten Jack Austen? They told me you were here and I was bound to get at you. What's the matter? Been asleep, of course! Your old tricks! The same old Lund! But no more naps this evening; I've come to wake you up."

"Come in," said Lund, shaking his hand cordially. "I don't know what I could have been thinking of. I lay down a few minutes ago to smoke a cigar—but that was before sunset and now it's dark. I wasn't sleepy, but I suppose I must have fallen asleep. Were you knocking long?"

Austen only laughed, stumbled against a chair, and sat down in it. Lund got a match and lit his lamp. Austen glanced round the room, and then fixed his gray eyes on his friend with an amused expression.

"Sleepy!" exclaimed he; "I should say so! You're asleep yet, and here it is not 8 o'clock. Your habits cry out for reform, my dear fellow, and I am the man for your need. This isn't a bad little corner you've squeezed yourself into, by the by. And how comes on the science of Esculapius?"

Lund pointed to a framed diploma hanging on the wall, which announced to whom it might concern that Ferris Lund had been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

"My dear doctor, accept my homage and congratulations!" said the other, patting his friend on the knee. "But is this your official chamber? Is it here that the cupping and blistering, the physicking and philtering are transacted?"

"I haven't begun practice yet," replied Lund. "There is no hurry; and I am more interested in the literary phase of the profession than in the practical. I have a notion of writing something—"

"Bah!—the literary phase! Write a novel, or an arithmetic, or a love sonnet, if you like; but a work on medicine—no! What you want and must have, Ferris, is activity. You are always going into brown studies, and falling asleep. Why didn't you follow my example, and join the army? You might have been surgeon, if you wished; but at any rate you'd have some fun! Why, during these eighteen months since I saw you last, I've never had a dull hour—not even when I was asleep, and I've seen the world, and I flatter myself that I know something. The worst of you is, you have an independent income; the best opening for you would be a petition in bankruptcy. However, I have three months' leave, and that is so much to your good. What are you going to do this evening?"

"Well, I'm generally here in the evenings," replied Lund, smiling at the vivacity of his companion.

"Of course you are, but now I'm going to bring you up with a round turn. In the first place, we start in half an hour for the opera, where I have the entree of Lady Pamela's box; and between the acts you shall go behind the scenes and be presented to the Diva; and, as you are a handsome dog, in spite of your laziness, I shouldn't wonder if you got an invitation to sup with her. You are sadly deficient in the discipline and civilization which only woman can effect, and you couldn't do better than begin with the Diva. Number two—to-morrow (or next day, for you'll want to sleep all day to-morrow)—day after to-morrow, then, we start on a journey."

"A journey?" repeated Lund, looking up.

"A journey, a pilgrimage, a campaign, or whatever you like. At all events, we take our places on the coach and a day's jolting, more or less will bring us to our destination."

"And what is that?"

"All in good time. I'm not going to unfold myself any further at present. But you shall see some wise fellows, and, which is more, some householders, and, which is more, as pretty a piece of flesh as there is between this and John o' Groat's, and one that knows the law, go to; and a rich fellow enough, go to; and one that hath two gowns and everything handsome about her. Come away! and if I do not show you good reason forget not, when time and place shall specify, to write me down an ass!"

"A traveling booth would suit you better than the army," said Lund; "well, we will think further about the journey; but as for to-night——"

"Give me to-night," the other exclaimed, flourishing the light cane he carried, "and I'll answer for——. Hullo! by Jove!"

There had been a crash. The cane had struck the Venetian vase and knocked it off the mantelpiece, and it lay on the floor in irremediable fragments.

"I'm awfully sorry, old fellow," said Austen. "Was it valuable?"

"That's as one happens to feel," replied Lund. "But it had lived to a good age and very likely had served its purpose."

IV.

"Let's get out and stretch our legs," said Austen a couple of days later. "If I were the king, I'd make convicts ride all day in stage coaches. And you are even worse than usual. I believe in my soul you're in love with the Diva!"

"I would not presume—until the rest have got through," Lund answered.

"Then what the deuce makes you so mum? Any one would swear you were hatching a sonnet."

"Well, the fact is I'm puzzled," said Lund.

"Puzzled? Oh, about our destination. Curiosity——"

"Not at all. Perhaps I could tell you more about that than you could tell me."

"Been down here before then—eh? Oh you sly dog!"

"Wrong again. I was never in this part of the country since I was born."

"Then what are you driving at?"

"Well, for instance, a dozen times to-day, you have said something that I knew you were going to say before you spoke."

"In other words, you find my conversation monotonous? Thanks. If I used my tongue as little as you do I might contrive to be more original."

"Nonsense, Austen. It was the same with the others—the driver, the guard, the old lady on the back seat. I recognized them all and remembered what they were going to say, if the expression be allowable. And this old posting house; if I had lived here a month it could not be more familiar to me."

Austen stared doubtfully at his friend and laughed. "Oh, you were always full of your mysteries," he said.

"I'll give you a test, then. I'll tell you the color of the near leader they're going to give us this post."

"Lay you five to one!" cried Austen, quickly.

"It would only be taking your money. A white mare with black tail and ears."

"White mare with black ears and—I'll give you ten! I'll give you twenty, by Jove! Twenty to one in guineas!"

Lund shook his head. "Let's go to the stable," said he.

They sauntered across the road and found the stable at the back of the house.

"There; you can see for yourself," remarked Lund, quietly. And, in fact, the hostler was just bringing out the animal which he had described.

Austen gazed at the mare, and at Lund, and, for once, he was silent. "Do you give me your word of honor there's no game in this?" he demanded at length.

"I have told you what I know. How I know it I know no more than you."

Austen whistled and walked round the mare, examining her. "The near leader, isn't she?" he said to the hostler.

"She, sir? No, sir. The near wheeler she be," replied the man.

Austen glanced at Lund and raised his eyebrows. "You're mortal after all!"

"I should be rather glad than otherwise," he replied.

"Jim," said the stable master, coming forth, "you'll 'ave to put 'er on in front this trip. The bay's gone lame."

"Right, sir," responded the hostler.

Austen and Lund returned to the coach in silence. "It must be a coincidence, you know," the former broke out finally. "How do you account for it?"

"I think it's the Venetian vase," said Lund.

"Now, then, gentlemen," exclaimed the coachman, coming out of the house and wiping his mouth with the back of his hand, "jump in! jump in! Where are the others?"

"At any rate, it's not a coincidence," Lund muttered to himself as they took their places. The whip cracked and they were off again.

Austen, with the sense of personal indignity that some persons feel at being confronted by anything they cannot explain, settled himself in his corner, and for the most part said nothing. Lund was also taciturn, but for other reasons. From his boyhood he had experienced mysterious phenomena, generally of a subjective order, and had become, in a manner, accustomed to them; but they had been brief and incoherent, leading to nothing and suggesting nothing. A voice had spoken to him in solitude; sometimes, when he sat alone in his chamber, he had had a feeling of not being altogether alone; sometimes the image of an absent friend would strongly impress itself on his mind, and within two hours he would either have met that friend or received a letter from him. Once, as he entered the college lecture-room, he had seen the figure of his father standing on the lower step of the platform, regarding him earnestly; as he advanced, surprised, to speak to him, the figure had vanished; and Lund, returning home immediately, had found his father lying dead from a stroke of apoplexy. His temperament inclined him to cultivate chiefly those paths of medical science which lead to the obscurer regions of physiology and pathology, and to the problems of the influence of the mind on the body; but the dogma of spiritism had not, at this period, declared itself; and Lund would in any case have shrunk from associating himself with such a movement. His was a profoundly reverent nature, and he would not voluntarily call in the assistance of his bodily senses to penetrate the mysteries of a future state. His constitution was delicate and sensitive, though uniformly healthful. His life was more mental than physical. He had never condescended to grossness, in deed or word. On the other hand, however, he could scarcely be called a religious man. He could not reason from man to God, and he was unwilling to assume God in order to explain man. Like many others, therefore, his morality was a matter of taste and fastidiousness rather than of charity and faith. It was an anchor of clay which held well enough while the waters were calm, but was liable to give way in a storm.

But the dream, or vision, or whatever it was that had preceded the appearance of Austen and the present expedition was unlike any former experience. It was connected and cumulative, and the manner in which its prognostics were being realized inspired a mystic excitement in Lund; he could not think that this should occur except as the forerunner of some important and effective event to himself. It wrought in him a secret pride, as one who was spiritually distinguished above other men—who was being led by supernatural guidance to the accomplishment of a destiny. Under such circumstances, he felt absolved from the necessity incumbent upon other men of ordering his conduct or limiting his expectations according to the dictates of reason and prudence. He was in higher hands; and his only concern was to follow the sign thus vouchsafed him. It is true, the invitation happened to wear a most attractive aspect. But men have been known to go to death, or to plunge into crime, under the same persuasion of a more than human authority. As soon as any power is admitted to the precedence of our private conscience and judgment there is no longer any counting upon the issue.

Can any great good come to us, apart from any special effort or desert on our part? At all events, we sometimes sustain great harm through neglecting to make a special effort to avoid it.

V.

The coach gave a great lurch, waking up the old lady who had fallen asleep on the back seat and eliciting an oath from Austen, but not taking Lund by surprise. It would have surprised him now had any of the fore-known episodes failed to occur. He looked out of the window and smiled inwardly to behold a dark and lofty tower rising against the crimson background of sunset.

"Our troubles are about over, I fancy," said Austen. "Now, perhaps, you can tell us the name of this place?"

"No."

"What? Has the prophetic fury begun to subside?"

"Prophecy never concerns itself much with names, so far as I know," said Lund, who was not quite pleased with his companion's jesting treatment of a matter that was no jest to himself. "But we are going to put up at an inn, on the right-hand side of the street as you enter the town, with a big pump in the middle of the court-yard."

Now Austen had been turning over certain ideas in his mind during the last few hours and had arrived at certain conclusions, one of which was that his friend had been playing off upon him a deliberate and artfully prepared deception. He was resolved, accordingly, to pay him back in the like coin; and though he could not attempt a reputation for seership, he thought it would go hard if the opportunity for some other sort of practical joke did not present itself. Meanwhile he affected to accept Lund's latest announcement with admiring bewilderment in order to throw the latter off his guard.

"It certainly is the most extraordinary phenomenon I ever came across," he explained. "I wish I could have had ten minutes of your faculty at the last Derby. I have heard of such things, of course; but I never had a serious thought about them before. Have you any idea what the end of it all is to be?"

"A tolerably complete idea," replied Lund, "though certainly the latter part of my forebodings are a little disordered and obscure. The mirror that I was looking into was shattered at that point, perhaps. However, Austen, I can see you think it's all nonsense, and I won't trouble you with any more of it."

"Aha!" said Austen to himself, "the soothsayer is trying to get on the safe side before I catch him. He must take me for a fool!" Aloud he said, "My dear fellow, you're on the wrong track entirely. You know what a hand I am for gabbing; but no one could see what I have seen to-day without being knocked into a cocked hat by it."

The stage having reached its stopping place, the young men alighted and walked on to the inn, which was but a short distance off. "It was in this town, you know," remarked Austen, "that my school days were passed, and I've been at pains to keep up some of the acquaintances I made here. They're deuced nice people. We shall have lots of fun. To-morrow morning we'll go over to Sir Tom Frobisher's. He's a magistrate and has lots of money but he knows how to live. He and I have had some roaring times together. He knows every pretty girl within twenty miles of here—and they know him! His sister lives with him. She's rather slow—religious and all that; but he doesn't mind her. Then there's a niece, a wonderful fine girl, a capital horsewoman and always up to a lark. You will fall dead in love with her, and then you and I will probably have to fight a duel, for I've sworn she shall be mine. But never mind—I'll only shoot a button off your coat. Well, here we are and here's your pump in the court-yard, as natural as life. I hope you foretell a good dinner into the bargain, for I'm as hungry as a hunter."

They entered the inn, which was an ancient and roomy structure, as clean as a sandbox, and with an atmosphere about it of mellow ale and Old Toryism. They were met by an elderly waiter, with a black dress coat and a ruffled shirt. Upon seeing Austen he bowed with a bland smile of recognition.

"Ah, Horkins," said the latter, "here you are again, and looking younger than ever! How is my worthy host, Mr. Ferguson?"

Horkins assumed a mournful expression. "You 'aven't 'eard the sad news, sir? I was quite cast down myself, sir, 'ad an hindigestion for two days. Yes, sir, Mr Ferguson 'e departed this life four month back and a very genteel funeral, I assure you, sir."

"By Jove! poor old Ferg.! And who's got the place now?"

"Well, a very nice party, sir—a very genteel party, indeed. I don't know whether you 'ad 'is acquaintance, sir? Mr. Lambert."

"You don't mean Jordan Lambert? The under master at the school? Jordan Lambert keep an inn! Some other fellow, eh?"

"No, sir; Mr. Jordan Lambert, is the party. He gave way a while ago; too much literary happlication I presume; 'adn't no regular means of support, and then this hopportunity hoffered why 'e stepped in. And a very good landlord he is, sir—he and Miss Lambert between 'em."

"Mollie Lambert, too. Well, this is a queer world! Why, Horkins—however! that's neither here nor there. My friend here and I are uncommonly hungry, that's the main point; and we would like to know whether Mr. Lambert can give us a few chops and steak, and a bottle or two of good claret."

"Cert'nly, sir," said the waiter briskly. "This way, gentlemen, please. Chops, sir—bit of soup to begin with—boiled potatoes—slice of puddin'—bottle Volnay—little sherry? Very good, sir; directly!" He ushered them into a pleasant, old-fashioned room, with mahogany furniture upholstered with black hair-cloth, and a coal-fire in the grate. The room communicated, through a door on the left, with a neat bed-chamber where the travelers proceeded to purify themselves from the dust of travel. "I suppose you are already posted about all this?" said Austen pleasantly, when, having completed their toilets, they sat down in a couple of easy chairs before the fire.

"No; my recollection seems to be suspended at present," Lund replied; "it was about this time that the knocking began."

"The knocking?"

"Well, let it go at that; it's a notion of mine. So this is your old school place is it?"

"My school place in more ways than one. I don't know that my old instructor would give a very brilliant report of me; old Lambert, here, for instance, used to say that I could never have spoken Latin, even if I'd been born at Rome in the time of Virgil. He had a clever tongue in his head, had old Lambert; and perhaps, after all, keeping an inn is as comfortable a way of ending one's days as any. But he came of a good stock; his uncle was a general under Wellington, and quite a swell. And the daughter—well it was hard on her."

"Has she no relatives?"

"I fancy not; but—here comes dinner."

(*To be concluded next week.*)

Baxter Street Clothiers.

New York World.

Edward Worshaw, "puller-in" for Harris Cohen, the Baxter street clothier, was convicted in special sessions yesterday of assaulting Alexander Thorpehill, colored. This is Thorpehill's story:

"I was walking along Baxter street the other day, and when I got in front of Harris Cohen's door, his next door neighbor, Maurice Lehman, got on my right side, and Cohen's man on the other. I was like a jumping-jack for a little while, for the prisoner kept pulling me toward him and Lehman kept pulling me the other way. Suddenly two men rushed out of Harris' store and dragged me in, and every stitch of my wearing apparel was torn off me and a new suit was fitted on me. I paid for the clothes, for that was the cheapest way I could get away from them; but when I got on the street I had this man arrested."

Justice Smith, who once fell a victim in Baxter street, and only escaped after purchasing two pair of suspenders and a box of matches, sentenced the man to the city prison for twenty days and to pay a fine of $100.

President Grevy's Condition.

Paris Letter in Boston Transcript.

Again the newspapers here are engaged in a spirited controversy respecting the physical condition of M. Grevy. While some say that he was never in better health than now, others declare that he is on the eve of departing for an elysee that is a long distance from the Faubourg St. Honore. It appears that the immediate cause of all this anxiety on the one hand to kill M. Grevy, and on the other to make him appear an everlasting flower of the republic, was a little accident to the president the other day. He was leaving the Elysee gardens by a back way, and in closing the iron gate brought it rather violently in contact with his presidential nose. His appearance the next day suggested a domestic difference of opinion. M. Grevy is in no danger unless he happened to read the *Gaulois*, and thereby learns "that he is subject to frequent attacks of vertigo, that his sight is failing, his gait is unsteady, his speech embarrassed, and that he has a sensation as of ants crawling about his lower extremities." From these symptoms the *Gaulois* concludes that M. Grevy is suffering from a cerebro-spinal affection, the denouement of which is invariably fatal.

SIGNIFICANT HUMMING-BIRDS.

BY E. P. ROE.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

CHAPTER II.—CONCLUDED.

Brooks had not been very long at home before Gedney appeared and the two friends sauntered out into the grounds.

"I say, Brooks, isn't this rather a sudden move on your part?"

"I have long wished to make the trip and now have a good chance for it."

It is evident that the explanation does not satisfy Gedney, but he remained silent. He was an honest friend and would not enter the lists against Brooks as long as his suit to Miss Wentworth appeared sincere and definite, even though lacking in ardor. Brooks had been the first in the field, and should have fair play. The temptation to a different course, however, might have been greater had Gedney received any encouragement. Since this was not true he had begun to wish that Brooks might become engaged and so banish all uncertainty. He would then face the inevitable and get over his disappointment. If his friend retired voluntarily he felt that he might have as good a chance as another to win the girl. This sudden journey and the giving up of all the opportunities which a vacation afforded did look like such retirement. The subject, however, was a delicate one and he waited for explanations which were not long in coming.

"Gedney," said Brooks, dropping wearily into a rustic seat, "did you see those significant humming-birds in Miss Wentworth's hat?"

"No, I looked at the girl herself."

"I have the feeling that her choice of such adornment suggests the girl herself."

"Yes, I suppose you think such a choice harmonizes with your theory of her character."

"Well, I do."

"I don't believe she gave a thought to your view of the matter."

"Nor do I, but she should instinctively have given thought to it. She should have turned from such an ornament in disgust and anger."

"You speak as if you had turned from her in disgust and anger."

"No; in deep and final disappointment. In spite of long cherished hopes and wishes I dare not ask a girl to marry me who makes the impression Miss Wentworth does."

"Is the affair off then?"

"Yes."

"Irrevocably?" Gedney persisted, with secret joy and hope.

"Yes, I have reached a decision at last. In entering into such a relation there should be no doubt and hesitancy."

"I should think not, yet doubt and hesitancy appear to have been the characteristics of your suit, if I may call it such."

"This very fact is proof positive that I should go no farther. To my mind it became clear this morning that a gentle, womanly heart would revolt at the capture and death of such lovely little creatures for no better purpose than the trimming of a bonnet."

"Very well, Hal, I shall be equally frank. Hitherto there has been no chance for me, nor could I become your rival. Now, however, I shall do my best to win the girl that you have misjudged."

"I am sorry that I cannot wish you success and happiness without misgivings, Alf."

"I am glad to have a clear field and that's all I shall ever possess, probably. Miss Wentworth is not a girl any one can have for the asking."

"Well, you may be able to evoke the woman within her. I have not succeeded. I should be sorry indeed if my fears were verified in your experience, for I think you would be as unhappy as I should be."

Gedney smiled incredulously and the friends parted late in the day.

The new suitor possessed tact. He did not call immediately on Miss Wentworth, but greeted her cordially at a social gathering a few days later. He soon made her conscious of his homage, and her acceptance of this led to increasing hope on his part. Indeed, her pique at Brooks' course prompted her at first to welcome Gedney's advances, and eventually she began to like him for his own sake. He was a manly fellow in appearance and character, and his social and financial standing was such that her relatives were pleased as well as herself. Still she secretly longed for the time of Brooks' return and hoped that he would renew his attentions. She made occasional allusions to him which naturally opened the way for his friend to gossip a little, but Gedney was practically reticent under apparent frankness.

He had to content himself, however, with non-committal favor until the absentee came back, but when Brooks reappeared in his old haunts yet did not renew his former marked attentions, Miss Wentworth was in a mood to punish him after a method as old as wounded pride. She could not imagine the cause which had led him to thwart her hope or, more correctly, to disappoint her confident expectation. By marrying a man who was proving himself very agreeable, she could easily show him and others that the color had not been taken out of her life.

This she eventually did, and Gedney believed himself to be the most fortunate of men. His love was so ardent and the satisfaction at success so deep that he questioned nothing and accepted his happiness with feelings tinged with wonder and gratitude.

Nothing has ever occurred to enlighten the girl in regard to Brooks' estimate of her character and, after her relations with his friend were well known and established his words and manner had become quietly and naturally cordial.

"He discovered that his regard for me was not strong enough to lead to a proposal," she concluded, and this was the only reason for his course that she could think of. In time her regrets passed away.

The years with their changes, sped on; Brooks eventually married a girl by no means so pretty and brilliant as Miss Wentworth had been, yet she had speedily banished all doubt and indecision on his part.

Gedney was slowly becoming disenchanted. He could never tell just when or how the process began. When he first became conscious of it, he fought it indignantly, then patiently and now at last rather hopelessly. He had begun with the principle that his queen could do no wrong, nor did she often in overt acts. Nevertheless, he felt that his heart was becoming benumbed, and his happiness was ebbing.

The thought would arise: "I have been giving my love prodigally. What have I received? What am I receiving?"

He would often look into his wife's fair, complacent face until his wistful gaze disconcerted her. Why did she not smile back assurance that all was well? Why, by tone and caress, did she not satisfy the hunger of his heart and banish forever the cold despondency that was creeping into it? He was beginning to fear that it was not in her nature to do this; that she was unconscious of the needs which, unsatisfied, left him shivering and impoverished in the midst of material abundance.

She had always submitted gracefully, as if it were a matter of course, to the manifestations of his love, but there had been no impulse to return them. The charm of quiet home life had not grown upon her, while the attractions of society had apparently increased in power. She talked with her old vivacity, yet appeared to enjoy conversation with others quite as much as with himself. She did not seem especially dependent on him for anything beyond the material things and conventionalities inseparable from their relation. He, too, like Brooks long since, was beginning to receive involuntary impressions, and one of these was that if he should drop out of her life she would be conscious of no very great loss and would eventually enter into new relations with the same graceful ease and self-possession which had characterized her manner towards him. She never caused a spark of jealousy, for she took her independent course well within the strictest limits of propriety. In brief, the current of her life sparkled on in eminently proper channels, but it was so devoid of warmth that even his love was chilled.

At last there was a little daughter in his home and he now hoped that so much motherly tenderness would be evoked that it would overflow to him. He was soon disappointed. The child was given all needful care and attention, yet she did not fondle it or talk to it the endearing nonsense which had seemed so sweet and natural in his own mother towards his younger brothers and sisters.

The times grew hard and he met with heavy losses, of which he told her, hoping for sympathy. Now, indeed, she was troubled but he could not help perceiving that she thought more of the vanished thousands than of him. To the world she appeared the personification of prudence and good sense, for she reduced their expenditures in many ways and sought to conform to their altered circumstances, but she could not apparently see that the man who was fighting her battles as well as his own in the commercial strife needed to be sustained, cheered and inspired. He did his best, but he carried on all his tasks with the dead weight of unhappiness.

It may be asked why he did not reveal his need to his wife? That is easier said than done.

The caress uninspired by the heart is wooden; gentle words which are not the natural overflow of tenderness are hollow, and few had learned these truths in sadder thoroughness than Alfred Gedney. His wife was conscious of no such needs as he felt and therefore could not understand them or satisfy them. Her attempts to do so were more disheartening than her complacent devotion to the external and material affairs of everyday life.

Her ever placid tones never became low and tender. At last her absorption in the details of housekeeping, her unflagging interest in personal adornment, and her zest for general society and places of amusement began to irritate him or else to create moodiness. Since her younger brother was willing to take her out a good deal he might, and the repressed, lonely man preferred to brood at home, after sitting for hours by the cradle of his child.

One evening he returned weary and depressed. It had been a hard and unsuccessful day down town. As had now become his custom, he went first to the nursery and he found the baby fretting in the nurse's arms.

"She's been a worryin' all day," said the woman, "and I'm a thinkin' there's something wrong wid her."

"Has Mrs. Gedney seen her lately?"

"Yes, sir. She's been in and out; and it's a teethin's the trouble, she says; all babies have to go through it, she says."

His wife came down late to dinner, dressed for the opera. "Fred has secured splendid seats, and Patti is to sing," she explained.

He made no reply, and she regarded his moodiness much as she would disagreeable weather, due no doubt largely to business worry. She had done all she could to retrench and would do more if necessary, therefore her conscience was clear, and it was only good, common sense to enjoy what pleasures she could when they cost nothing.

He responded politely, yet briefly, to her remarks, and before the meal was over the child cried so pitifully that he excused himself and again repaired to the nursery. She soon followed him, and found him walking with the child and uttering low soothing words, which ceased as she entered.

"You needn't take her worrying so to heart, Alfred," said the wife. "It's only her teeth."

"I wish you wouldn't go out to-night," was his reply. "I think the baby decidedly feverish and ill."

"They are always so, more or less, until their teeth are through. I couldn't do any good by remaining home, and I shouldn't refuse such chances now that our means are limited. If it will satisfy you we'll stop and tell the doctor to step around."

"Please do so."

"Now let the nurse take her, and she'll do very well and soon get to sleep."

"Good-by."

The wife and mother turned away to make her final preparations, yet not so quickly but that she heard him mutter, "Ah! those 'significant humming-birds!' Hal was right after all."

"What did he mean?" she mentally queried as she went to her room. "I never saw Alfred look so gloomy and out of sorts," and she paused irresolutely, undecided whether to go or not. Her brother's voice in the hall below turned the scale and she soon joined him, but ill at ease and troubled.

At the academy she sought to divert her mind from disagreeable thoughts and memories by resolute effort, but failed signally. Her superficial philosophy of life was disturbed at last. There was something wrong or her husband would not have looked and spoken as he had; there had been something wrong long ago, or Halpin Brooks would not have ceased his attentions so suddenly. What had humming-birds to do with it all? Scores of bonnets had taken the place of the one on which she had once doted. In fact she had forgotten all about that little idol which on a fateful Sunday morning had received the larger share of her thoughts. But memory was busy, chains of associations were awakened by the reference to "Hal" and at last it all came back to her, the walk home, Brooks' remarks about the birds in her hat and his interpretation of them.

"He believed me unfeeling and heartless," she thought, "because I chose such an ornament, and he expresses his opinion to Alfred. My husband also thought me unfeeling because I left him and the baby to-night, and was reminded of Mr. Brooks' estimate. Perhaps it is this impression which makes him so moody and silent, so unlike what he used to be. Am I a callous, heartless woman? I'm sure I don't mean to be one. I never looked on myself as one. I try to do everything for Alfred's and the baby's comfort that's needful. I don't believe the baby's any worse to-night than on other occasions when she has worried."

Thus her perturbed thoughts ran on, excusing and accusing, until, in her increasing trouble of mind, she resolved to return home.

"Fred," she pleaded at the close of the second act, "I don't feel well. You can come back after taking me home, and you won't lose very much."

He good-naturedly complied, leaving her at the door.

Why was the physician's hat and coat still in the hall? Why was he staying so long?

She hastened directly to the nursery and softly opened the door. Her husband was bending over their child with a look of agonized solicitude on his face while the doctor held a little hand with his finger on the pulse. She came forward with a terrible dread burdening her heart. Her husband apparently saw only her opera costume, for he smiled bitterly and put his finger to his lips as a sign of silence.

She felt as if turning into stone, for she saw that he looked as if she were almost a monster in her heartlessness. Then from the very depths of her soul there welled up a strange new tenderness for her baby. She felt at the moment that she could die to save it, and stretching out her arms to the child she looked imploringly at the physician, who whispered:

"Wait a few moments and I will explain."

He gave his little patient some medicine and again put his finger on the [illegible] pulse.

The moments passed like ages. [illegible] intense gaze was on his child [illegible] watched the physician, waiting [illegible] verdict.

At last he said to the nurse [illegible] and tell me if there is the slightest [illegible] then softly left the room, followed [illegible] parents.

"Doctor, what does it all [illegible]" wife whispered, and her face [illegible] desperate from fear.

"The baby has had convulsions [illegible] Gedney, and I am using every [illegible] the trouble from going to the [illegible] room and house must be kept [illegible] possible and the child must [illegible] and be handled by those only [illegible] has been accustomed."

"I will put on my wrapper and [illegible] stantly," said the mother.

Gedney followed her to her [illegible] said: "Did not you hear the [illegible] ders? There must be nothing [illegible] unfamiliar in the care of the child [illegible] fore you cannot be its nurse."

"But Alfred," she began, pleading.

"Madame," he said, sternly, "[illegible] the child, show it by obeying the orders. You have left her almost [illegible] the nurse's care, and she and I [illegible] watchers. Should the little one [illegible] wish I could be buried with her."

"Are you so very unhappy, Alfred?" his wife asked, in a low tone.

"Why should I not be unhappy? [illegible] said that being frozen is a painless [illegible] I have not found it so. Should [illegible] live she may in time be able to express love and so reconcile [illegible] You know what the doctor said [illegible] touch and presence would be [illegible]" and he left the room, his face rigid [illegible] half-desperate mood.

The truth had come to her at last [illegible] terrible was the revelation. In the [illegible] est emergency of his life her husband [illegible] away from her. Worse than all [illegible] not go to her baby. She had looked [illegible] its material wants with scrupulous [illegible] she had made its dainty little dresses [illegible] her own hands, but she had not fondled [illegible] nursed it, carried it with [illegible] patience, and now it would turn [illegible] in its almost mortal weakness and [illegible] stranger.

She threw herself on the bed in [illegible] gant costume and sobbed convulsively. "What am I?" she moaned, "What [illegible] been that I am now banished from child and husband? Yet I have a [illegible] know it, because I feel that it is [illegible]

The physician's remedies proved [illegible] ous and the child at last was [illegible] naturally, but at Gedney's earnest [illegible] he agreed to remain till morning.

The husband now thought of his [illegible] with some compunction and recalled [illegible] look of dread and distress. He went [illegible] room and found her weeping so [illegible] that she could not speak to him.

He relented at once. Perhaps, after all, she had a heart and this terrible experience had awakened it. He said gently [illegible] told her that the child was better.

"She slipped off the bed, and, falling [illegible] her knees before him, sobbed.

"Alfred, what am I? What have [illegible] doing that this should happen? O, Alfred, have mercy! I feel as if I were [illegible] you, my baby, my hope, my reason!"

He lifted her up and clasped her to his breast. "No Elma," he said [illegible] derly; "you are proving that you [illegible] your treasure if you will. Brooks [illegible] wrong and I was right, after all. [illegible] believed that you had a woman's heart [illegible] is awakening at last, and you will learn [illegible] give love for love. You will learn [illegible] deepest needs are not satisfied with [illegible] which are bought and sold, with [illegible] and conventional courtesies, but rather [illegible] intelligent sympathy, gentle consideration and all the spontaneous gifts of affection."

And so it proved. The nature which seemed so hard and cold was gradually transformed, her own deep experience revealing the needs of others. The [illegible] Elma lived and taught the mother [illegible] the best lessons of life. Gedney again became the fond lover and never [illegible] again at his own warm breath. [illegible] wife always shuddered when she saw bonnets adorned with little birds and [illegible] say: "If the women who buy them [illegible] what I was, God pity their husbands and children."

A SYSTEMATIC TRAVELER.

Ordering Meals, Cabs and Lodgings One [illegible] Advance.

Chicago Herald.

"Yes," said an elderly and sedate passenger, "I am a commercial traveler, but not one of the new school. I belong to the old regime. My tendency is toward modesty and slow-going. Besides I am very methodical. I work by system. My route is laid out to cover just nine [illegible] of travel every year and year after year the same. My sleeping-car berth is always engaged a year ahead. I have the same berth, ride in the same [illegible] and have the same room in the same [illegible] as on the former trips. This is all arranged in advance. When I call upon a customer and get his order I tell him that at the hour exactly one year hence I will [illegible] him again. At every hotel my room is ready for me, with a fire in the grate, slippers before it, my dressing-gown hanging in the wardrobe, pictures of my wife and family upon the walls, and my letters and telegrams upon the center-table. This, too, is all arranged months ahead.

"I have four sets of slippers, gowns, pictures, etc., and as soon as I leave a hotel these are packed up and sent ahead by express, to be arranged previous to my arrival in another hotel. I even order my meals a year in advance, and by referring to my schedule can tell you within a minute where I will dine and what I will eat on a given day months hence. Of course, I am called a crank, but I take delight in these things; it costs but little and makes life for me a constant pleasure. The greatest satisfaction I have in life is in carrying out these precise methods. Excuse me; I get off here, and over there I see my man with the seat in his carriage for me which I ordered exactly a year [illegible]

Two Pictures.

San Francisco Chronicle.

"What are you reading, dearest?" And he takes the fair face in his hands and raises the ripe lips till they meet his own, bent down to seek them.

"'A Legend of Fair Women,'" she answers when she gets her breath.

"Tennyson, eh? Ah, vanity! [illegible] about yourself."

It is a year later. They are married. The hour grows late. He is not there. Once again Tennyson is on her lap [illegible] reading. He enters.

"Hullo! Not gone to bed yet? What [illegible] you got there?"

"'A Deserted House,'" she answers [illegible] fully. And he asks no more.

A Tobacco-Chewing Canine.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

There resides in the West End a dealer who is the proud owner of a large specimen of a Newfoundland. Towser is an excellent watch dog, and a pet for the children, and has many traits that Newfoundlanders are noted for. He, however, has one bad habit. He rather eats, tobacco. Every morning as soon as his master opens his store Towser will be found sitting down waiting for his morning plug, which consists of a quarter of a ten-cent plug, and as soon as he receives it, runs away satisfied.

Mark Twain has a funny story [illegible] different pieces of advice given [illegible] cure a cold. The best thing to [illegible] doubt, Red Star Cough Cure, [illegible] since its recent discovery has saved thousands.

TILDEN.

The Sage of Greystone Writes Carlisle.

A SUGGESTION TO CONGRES

He Advises that Large Appropriations be Made for Construction of Coast Defenses—The Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Mr. Samuel J. Tild has sent the following letter to Hon. John Carlisle:

GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1885.

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Property exposed to destruction in the twel seaports of Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New port, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimor Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galvesto and San Francisco, cannot be less in value th $5,000,000,000 of dollars in value, and this must be added the vast amount of proper dependent for its use on these seaports. N does this statement afford a true measure of th damage which might be caused to the prope and business of the country by a failure to pr tect these seaports from hostile naval attack They are centres not only of foreign commerc but of most of the international trade, and e changes of domestic productions. To this sta of things the machinery of transportation of t whole country has become adapted. Interrupti of the currents of traffic by the occupation one or more of our principal seaports by a fo eign enemy, or destruction of them by bo bardment, or the holding over them a mena of destruction for the purpose of exacting c tribution or ransom, would inflict upon t property and business of the country an inju which can neither be foreseen nor measured.

AT THE MERCY OF FOREIGN POWERS.

The elaborate and costly fortifications of othe countries, which were constructed with th greatest of engineering skill, are now pract cally useless. They are not capable of resisti the attacks of modern artillery. A still great defect exists in our coast defenses. The rang of the best modern artillery has become so ex tended that our present fortifications, designe to protect the harbor of New York, where tw thirds of the import trade and more than on half of the export trade of the whole Unite States is carried on, are too near to the gre populations of New York City, Jersey City an Brooklyn to be of any value as protection.

To provide effectual defenses would take ma years, as it would take much time to constr permanent fortifications. The small pr vision of the best modern gu would take several years. Neith of these works can be extemporized in th presence of imminent danger. A million s diers, with the best equipments, on the height surrounding the harbor of New York, in o present state of preparation, or rather in to total want of preparation, would be powerle to resist a small squadron of war steamers.

This state of things is discreditable to our fore sight and prudence. The best guarantee again agression, the best assurances that our dipl macy will be successful and pacific, and ou rights and honor be respected by other nation is in their knowledge that we are in a situati to vindicate our reputation and interests. Whil we may afford to be deficient in means of o fense, we cannot afford to be defenseless. Th notoriety of the fact that we have neglected th ordinary precautions of defense invites a wan of consideration in our diplomacy and injustic arrogance and insult at the hands of foreign n tions.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is now more than sixty years since we an nounced to the world that we should resist an attempts, from whatever quarter they migh come, to make any new colonizations on an part of the American continent; that while w should respect *statu quo*, we should protect th people of different nations inhabiting this cont nent from every attempt to subject them to th dominion of any foreign power, or to interfer with their undisturbed exercise of the rights o self-government. This announcement was fo mally made by President Monroe, after consult ing with Madison and Jefferson, and it wa formulated by John Quincy Adams. Our go ernment has fairly adhered to the Monroe do trine, and even as late as 1866 warned Napole the Third out of Mexico.

It is impossible to foresee, in the indiscri scramble of European powers for the acquis tion of colonies, how soon an occasion ma arise for our putting in practice the Monro doctrine. It is clear that there ought to b some relation between our assertio of that doctrine and our prepa ation to maintain it. It is not intended to recommend any attem to rival the great European powers in the cre tion of a powerful navy. Changes which hav rapidly occurred by the diminution of the rel tive resisting power of the defensive armor o ironclads, and by the increased efficiency o modern artillery, which on the whole ha gained in competition, suggest that we shoul not at present enter largely into the creation o armored vessels. Until the questions that bese this subject shall have reached a solution, w can content ourselves with adding but sparin ly to our navy; but what we do add should b of the very best that science and experience ma indicate. This presidential view is reinforce by the consideration that the annual charge o maintaing war vessels bears an important prop osition to the original cost of constructing per manent fortifications and in providing an am ple supply of the best modern artillery. Th annual cost of the maintenance of artillery i inconsiderable; nearly the whole expenditure i in the original outlay of construction.

NOW IS THE TIME.

If we do not make the expenditure necessar to provide for our sea coast defenses when w have a surplus, and have no need to levy new taxes we certainly will make these expenditure when we have no longer a surplus in the trea ury. To leave our vast interests defenseless order to reduce the cost of whisky to its con sumers would be a solecism. The present tim is peculiarly favorable for providing for th great national necessity so long neglected. No only does the surplus in the treasury suppl means to meet this great national want without laying new burdens on the people, but the wo can now be done at a much lower cost than ha ever before been possible. Defensive work would consist almost entirely of iron and stee These materials can now be had at unprecedent ly low prices. The vast supply of machiner and of labor called into existence b the great vicissitude of the stee and iron industries offers itsel to our service. We should have the satisfaction of knowing that while we were availing our selves of supplies which would ordinarily b unattainable we were setting in motion im portant industries and giving employment t labor in a period of depression. With encour agement and guarantee of work, perhaps by the government itself furnishing the plant, th inventive genius of our people would be applie to the creation of new means and improve machinery, and establishments would sprin into existence capable of supplying all of th national wants and rendering us completely in dependent of all other countries in respect t means of national defense.

I endeavored to impress these ideas upon Mr Randall the last time I had the pleasure of see ing him.

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To provide effectual defenses would take many years, as it would take much time to construct permanent fortifications. The small provision of the best modern guns would take several years. Neither of these works can be extemporized in the presence of imminent danger. A million soldiers, with the best equipments, on the heights surrounding the harbor of New York, in our present state of preparation, or rather in our total want of preparation, would be powerless to resist a small squadron of war steamers.

This state of things is discreditable to our foresight and prudence. The best guarantee against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific, and our rights and honor be respected by other nations, is in their knowledge that we are in a situation to vindicate our reputation and interests. While we may afford to be deficient in means of offense, we cannot afford to be defenseless. The notoriety of the fact that we have neglected the ordinary precautions of defense invites a want of consideration in our diplomacy and injustice, arrogance and insult at the hands of foreign nations.

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CALL TO CATTLE MEN.

DENVER, Co., Dec. 5.—A call issued this afternoon by the secretary of the International Range Cattle and Horsegrowers' association in Mexico, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, California, Dakota, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia, New Mexico and Indian territory for delegates to the first annual meeting at Denver, January 27th next. The representation allowed is one delegate for 50,000 cattle and horses. All range men are invited, whether delegates or not.

CLEVELAND TAKEN TO TASK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The *Mail and Express* says: "It is becoming very evident that the worst enemies of President Cleveland could not have done him as much harm as he has brought on himself by yielding to the silly and unwarranted alarms of those who prevented his performance of the obvious duty of attending Vice-president Hendricks' funeral." Extracts from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, *Chronicle* and other southern papers are appended to show the sentiment of that section.

THE STORM OF UNUSUAL SEVERITY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Associated press reports from St. Paul, the northwestern country, Kansas, Omaha, and as far west as Denver, are to the effect that the storm which set in last night has been of unusual severity.

THE CHICAGO LAUNCHED.

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 5.—The government cruiser Chicago was launched here this morning.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $406,000.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Meagre particulars have been received here of a triple tragedy to-day, at Lynn Creek, in Camden county. Dr. Lyons, residing on a farm near that place, has for several years, as a matter of charity, cared for an imbecile named Williams who had been hitherto considered harmless. To-day, without a word of warning, the idiot snatched up an ax and struck Dr. Lyons on the head, cleaving his skull, and killing him instantly. He then attacked the doctor's 11-year old daughter, and killed her also. A young son of the doctor, hearing the disturbance, came upon the scene just at this juncture, and procuring a rifle shot the idiot dead.

RICHLY DESERVED HANGING.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 5.—A Bozeman, Montana, special to the *Pioneer Press* says: Joseph Jando placed his 11-year-old daughter in a house of prostitution and told the landlady to educate her in the profession, which she did. Vigilants took Jando and hanged him to a lamp-post. His cries aroused the police, who rescued him, and he is now in the care of the sheriff.

RAILROAD NOTES.

O. R. & N. DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Oregon Railway & Navigation company has declared a regular dividend of 1½ per cent., and an extra dividend of ½ per cent., thus making the present dividend 2 per cent., payable January 2d.

A GRIZZLY AND SNAKES.

Dozens of Rattlesnakes Swarm around a Big Bear and Kill Him.

About a year after the Custer massacre I was prospecting in the Black Hills, and I tell you that keeping a lookout for Indians, rattlesnakes, grizzly bears, outlaws, and "indications," was all the work one man should have been loaded with. I was stark alone, you remember, having been sent out by certain speculators in Denver. I was "heeled" with all the weapons I cared to lug, and as for grub, I was expected to furnish myself.

Skipping several close shaves from losing my scalp, and several accidents which brought me face to face with death, let me tell you of a curious battle which I had the good luck to witness. I had been camping or lodging in a cave in one of the ruggedest mountains nature ever made. I found it by accident, and I turned it into a lodging house, because it offered me a secure retreat from the Indians. There were plenty of the red devils around, and I moved about in constant dread of feeling their bullets.

During the first two nights I was undisturbed, but on the third I heard the "woosh!" of a grizzly about bedtime, and the infernal brute prowled about the neighborhood half the night. I reckon he could get my scent, but was unable to locate me. Once he approached within twenty feet of my den and stood there for ten minutes and sniffed and snuffed and growled, until I was in a cold sweat. He went away after a time, but I didn't sleep more than an hour all that night. Next morning I was astir before sunrise, and I soon got on the track of old Ugly. He had gone to the west, and I had not followed his trail over 500 feet when I found a beaten path leading up and down. It was doubtless the old gentleman's private roadway, and had seemingly been used for months. I followed it for about half a mile, and it then took a sudden turn around a ledge or mass of rocks about fifteen feet high. Believing I was pretty near "home" and not wishing to walk in on anybody without warning, I climbed the ledge instead of keeping the path. I had scarcely reached the top when I heard an r-r-r-r! and at the same instant got the scent of rattlesnakes. You just get that green cucumber scent once, and you'll never forget it! It's a smell no other reptile has, and it makes you powerful sick, without any time wasted.

Well, a dozen or more great rattlers crawled away as I advanced, and I saw them disappear on the other side of the ledge. I was on a rocky shelf jutting out of the mountain. The distance across was about twenty feet. I got down on my hands and knees and crept to the far edge and looked out from behind a bowlder. It was well that I had been cautious. Below me, and not over thirty feet away, lay my old grizzly fast asleep. He was on the broad of his back, legs up, and when my eyes fell upon his long, steel-like claws I no longer wondered how he was able to tear the carcass of a deer into shreds at a few strokes.

I had the old chap dead to rights. There was a good rest for my Winchester, and even a poor shot could put two bullets into his head before he could open his eyes. But I didn't shoot. While I was making ready to, a full dozen rattlesnakes went gliding down the path toward the bear. They looked ugly and defiant, but perhaps would have passed him by if he had remained quiet. He lay to one side of the trail, and as the snakes neared him he gave an uneasy roll and uttered a snore. Quicker than greased lightning every snake coiled and rattled, and one darted forward and struck the old chap in the hind leg.

Then a circus commenced. As the bear sprang up with a fierce growl, the snakes divided and about half of them passed him. This put him between two fires. He seemed dazed for a moment, but soon began striking out with his claws and uttering such growls as sent chills up and down my spine. He woke up a bad party in those rattlers. They were spoiling for a fight, and went in to kill. The fight was scarcely begun before another dozen snakes wriggled out of crevices and hurried down as reinforcements.

The bear sat up on end and struck right and left, disabling several of the serpents inside of two minutes, but it was plain that he had no heart for the fight. The poison of the first bite was probably taking the courage out of him.

The battle lasted about five minutes, at the end of which time Old Ugly began to whine like a 3-year-old boy. He wanted to get away and he ceased to strike. When he did finally bolt down the path half a dozen rattlers were clinging to him, and he was the worst-whipped bear in the great and glorious West.

Waiting about half an hour I descended from my perch and followed the path. At the end of a quarter of a mile I found him lying dead, and his body was so puffed up that it could not be crowded into the largest hogshead. A dozen serpents still surrounded it, rattling away in great excitement, and at the sound of my feet upon the rocky path they turned upon me so menacing that I beat a hasty retreat.

Praying a Tenant Out.

In Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" the chronic complaint of Mr. Cruncher against Mrs. Cruncher was that she insisted upon perpetually praying for him, "flopping down upon the floor," as he phrased it, and he protested upon being blessed out of house and home, or by means of grace having "the wittles blest off the table." His method of remonstrance generally took the form of a heavy muddy boot flying at Mrs. Cruncher's head whenever she flopped. A like persecution, with similar results, is reported of an old lady in Sioux City, Iowa, who, in order to get an obnoxious tenant out of one of her houses, goes and prays on the doorstep every morning. The tenants have employed every possible device, short of force, to avoid the infliction, but regularly every morning the old lady "flops."

REPORT

OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE MONTH ENDING DEC. 3, 1885.

SCHOOLS.	Av. No. Belonging	Av. Daily Attendance	Av. Daily Absence	Per Cent of Attendance	No. Belong'g at Date	No. Pupils Tardy	No. Cases Tardiness	No. Cases Cor. Punt	No. Cases Suspension
High	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.5	97.4	225				
Lownsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96.6	298	13	15		
Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97.1	[illegible]	5	5	3	
Harrison	518.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	95.3	516	12	13		
North	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96.8	604	8	8	11	
Couch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	95.7	484	3	2		
Falling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	98.4	441	10	1		
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

No. days taught. 20. T. H. CRAWFORD, City Supt.

PACIFIC COAST.

Wild Rumors of Rebellion in Salt Lake City.

TROOPS ORDERED FROM OMAHA.

The Labor Convention at San Francisco Ends in Dissension, the Knights of Labor Retiring in a Body.

SALT LAKE, Dec 5.—The city is full of rumors to-day of Mormon secret meetings, and storage of arms, and on the other hand movements of United States troops. It is pretty well settled that a company of soldiers from Fort Douglass will protect the city to guard against disorder and protect life and property. A battery of artillery from Nebraska is said to be on the way here. Crowds of Mormons around the Temple block this afternoon caused the starting of some wild rumors. It is now thought that no significance is attached to it. The firing of salutes in memory of Vice-President Hendricks at Fort Douglass to-day set the city on edge till the cause was understood.

TROOPS ORDERED TO UTAH.

OMAHA, Dec. 5.—Late last night it became known that mysterious orders had been received at military headquarters here, department of the Platte. Gen. Howard, commanding officer, was out of the city, but was telegraphed for, and returned at 6 o'clock this morning. He refuses to give definite information on the orders. It is learned, however, that Battery B, from Fort Omaha, was ordered to Fort Douglas, Utah, at once. They left at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood that all the troops in the department have been ordered in readiness for movement at a moment's notice. From the fact that the troops are bound for Utah, a general impression prevails that Mormon troubles are expected, but of exactly what nature all efforts have failed to disclose. One theory is that an outbreak of some kind is feared from information in possession of the government. Another is that the president's message will contain expressions on Mormonism which may create a disturbance. As there are no Indian troubles in that section to which the troops have been ordered, conjecture is confined to the Mormon theory.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Socialists Pass Incendiary Resolutions and the Knights of Labor Leave in a Body.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The convention called by the Knights of Labor, which opened last Monday, closed to-night. Sessions were held every night of the week, except two. The convention opened under excellent auspices, and with hopes of accomplishing much toward practically solving the labor question of the Pacific coast, but has accomplished nothing. Any good results that might have been attained favorable to the workingmen were defeated by nonsensical resolutions offered by socialists, who were largely represented. The problems submitted for consideration by the convention were the Chinese question, convict labor, and the cause of the present commercial depression. At the third meeting a resolution was adopted that the Chinese be notified to leave San Francisco within sixty days. This was finally amended to read immediately, and that owners of property occupied by Chinese be notified that unless they turned out the Chinese their property would be endangered. The Knights of Labor delegation immediately left the hall and the same evening informed the convention that they could not indorse resolutions tending toward violence, and gave notice of their withdrawal. This practically ended the convention as their example of withdrawal from it was followed by a number of other labor organizations.

CALIFORNIA.

RESTRICTION ACT FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The United States grand jury, which for some time past has been engaged in investigating alleged frauds in connection with Chinese return certificates made its report this afternoon. Over ninety witnesses have been examined. Among them were publishers, editors and reporters of newspapers of this city, and a number of customs officials. After referring to the careless manner in which certificates were kept by officials entrusted with their issuance, the report says: "While the evidence before us perhaps did not positively fasten the guilt of fraudulently issuing certificates upon any particular person, still that they were so issued the jurors have not a shadow of doubt. It is equally clear that gross fraud has taken place in landing Chinese since the restriction act went into effect. It would seem that loose practices have grown up in connection with the landing of Chinese under writs of habeas corpus, and possibly frauds have been perpetrated in connection with it."

The grand jurors express the opinion in their report that the authorities at Washington have not always afforded the needed facilities for carrying out faithfully the provisions of the restriction act.

The report concludes by saying: "We are convinced that gross irregularities and frauds have been perpetrated, and that these could not have been done except with the connivance or assistance of certain officials connected with the customs department." The whole matter is then left to the future grand jury, without any indictments being found.

LAST DAY OF THE RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—This was the fifth and closing day of the Blood Horse association races. First race, all ages, three quarters mile—Ichi Ban won; time 1:19.

Second race, two-year-olds, mile—Ed Corrigan won; time 1:51¼.

Third race, all ages, mile and a half—Alta won; time, 2:46.

Fourth race, handicap, all ages, mile—Duke of Monday won; time, 1:4[illegible].

Last race, consolation purse, seven eighths mile—John A. won, time, 1:31.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Marks, H. F. and Aaron M. Warshauer, constituting the firm of Warshauer Bros., lessees of the Windsor house at Fifth and Market streets, have filed a petition in insolvency, with liabilities amounting to about $18,000. The assets are represented to be the lease of the Windsor house and the hotel furniture, which is alleged to be worth $10,000. The only other assets are debts due petitioners, amounting to $200.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

8 P. M.—Indications for the succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific, cloudy weather and rain; southerly winds, brisk to high along the coast. Middle Pacific, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain; variable winds, shifting to southerly, and brisk to high along the northern portion of the coast. South Pacific, fair weather; light to fresh winds, generally northwesterly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Steamer George W. Elder, Portland. Cleared—Bark Henry Buck, Port Townsend. Sailed—Bark Nonantum, Port Townsend.

LARGE ANTI-CHINESE MEETING.

SACRAMENTO, Dec 5.—At a large anti-Chinese meeting last night several speeches were made. The hall would not hold all the people. The meeting adjourned to await the action of the San Francisco convention. A strong anti-Chinese feeling is developing here.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ITEMS FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Three hundred Chinese are reported in a starving condition on Fraser river. They are discharged railway hands.

Francis O. Adair, the American who held up or robbed the paymaster of the Nanaimo railway, was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment yesterday.

At a fire last night very few firemen put in an appearance. The two engines and the hook and ladder truck did not arrive. A hose company found its way to the spot, and by attaching to a hydrant saved much valuable property. The apathy of the fire brigade is due to the taking charge of the volunteer department by the city.

Sailed—Steamship Mexico, San Francisco.

A telegram to-night states that trains on the Canadian Pacific railway will resume trips early next week.

Victoria passengers by the Queen of the Pacific for San Francisco: J. Harris, Mrs. John Muirhead, J. D. Sauron and wife, Rev. J. S. McKay, L. Oppenheim, [illegible] F. Gardner, J. R. Gardner, O. Lisera, E. McLaughlan, John Thomas and wife, R. A. Cameron, Miss Kate Kane, Capt. W. R. Clarke, A. Seeley, William Heathorn and wife, John McNeil, Joseph E. Phillips, J. W. Marshall, and forty-four in the steerage.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE SAN PEDRO AFLOAT.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 5.—The tugs Tyee, Tacoma, Holyoke and Goliah took hold of the steamer San Pedro to-day and got her afloat about 2 o'clock P. M. She is not supposed to be injured. The cost of towing her off is supposed to be about $2500.

ITEMS FROM NORTH YAKIMA.

NORTH YAKIMA, Dec 5.—Henry Sanders, from Oakland, Cala., was burned to death yesterday morning in a shanty west of town. He was intoxicated and set fire to the shanty.

An unknown tramp, with papers in his pocket indicating that his name may have been M. Reed, dropped dead on the track a few miles below here yesterday, of heart disease.

H. M. Baldwin has taken charge here as station agent, vice Cooper, gone to Portland.

Mrs. H. D. Kerwin has been appointed postmistress at the old town.

"RED BANK," W. T.

The Agony of Mind of the Marriageable Men of a Washington Territory Village—The Good Turn a Legislator Served the Town.

"Red Bank," a mythical town of Washington territory, is getting a good deal of celebrity through a sharp correspondent of the New York *Sun*. He has written several letters about the place, the latest of which goes on to say: "There has been considerable excitement in this town during the past week over the performances of a young woman named Jennie Carver. Jennie came here about two weeks ago from some point in the east, and representing herself as unmarried, and as an experienced school teacher, she received about a dozen proposals of marriage before she had been here a week. It turned out finally that she was a pretender, and now that she has gone the full measure of her deceitfulness has become apparent.

As near as can be made out, the girl was here in the interest of a number of New England women, or else she was employed as a correspondent for a newspaper. When Red Bank was founded there were ten times as many men here as women, and the scheme which was adopted of hiring lady schoolma'ms and then marrying them appears to have caused inquiry in certain portions of the East as to the desirability of young women coming to this and other far western towns with the idea of securing homes and happiness. Miss Carver struck the town one rainy evening, and proceeding at once to the hotel secured a room and asked where the mayor lived. When she had been informed she set out for his house, and arriving there safely she held a long conversation with him. He escorted her back to the hotel and nothing more was seen of her until the next day.

The news of her arrival spread rapidly, and nearly every man who had not already secured a wife dropped in at the tavern just to get a look at her. The mayor reported that she was here simply as a tourist, though she might be persuaded to stay if there was a good opening anywhere. The school had been provided for, and there was no immediate chance of work in that quarter. Several men wanted servant girls and the citizens who were in search of wives thought she would do, but the fear seemed to be that she would not stay long enough to give the people a chance to address her on the subject of taking up her residence here. At length one man, Henry Blow, decided to interview her. He sent up his card, and she received him in the parlor. Blow informed her that there was a great scarcity of ladies in this country, and that he would like to have her consider a proposition of marriage.

"Who from?" said she.

"From me or some of the rest of the boys," stammered Blow, getting red in the face and recognizing for the first time the fact that he was getting in a tight place.

"Well, now," the young woman continued, "this thing is getting interesting. Suppose I should conclude to take my pick instead of you doing it. Who sent you here?"

Blow hemmed and coughed a little and said he came of his own accord. He was afraid she would get away.

"You needn't worry about that," she continued, "I am here to stay some time. Suppose you come around here a week from now. In the meantime I am going to take in the town and see how I like it."

Blow came away and reported that he was afraid that she wouldn't do at all. "She's sharper'n a bowie," he observed, "an' her eyes kinder look clean through you. I don't believe she's needed here—at least not just now."

After that there was less anxiety to have her stay though quite as much interest in her as ever. She was around town a good deal, but sought to avoid further interviews. When the week was up Blow called again, determined to back out if she accepted him. She greeted him pleasantly, and began questioning him in a most searching manner. Finally she took out pencil and paper and made a few notes. In the course of the conversation it leaked out that she was here to investigate the town, and it was her intention to warn all young women away from it.

Blow then saw that something more than his own interests were involved. The good name of the town was at stake, and he resolved to do what he could to save it.

"What are you going to do?" he asked.

"I'm going to write you up for just what you are, the whole pack of you. This is no place for young women to come."

"But," expostulated Blow, "see the happy wives here. Ask them about the town."

The young woman would do nothing of the kind. Red Bank was a fraud, and she intended to write it up—in fact, she had written up a good part of it already.

Blow labored with her for some time, and when he left her he notified the principal citizens that they had got one more woman than they needed. He reported that Miss Carver was the agent for some eastern female seminary, or something of that kind; that she had got the record of every man in town, and that if her report was ever published it would kill the place. When he said this most of the men turned pale, and a few of them wanted to know what part of the country she was from. After a long conference it was decided that she must be relieved of her notes in some way before taking her departure, and the landlord was informed of the nature of the crisis. He agreed to do anything that was necessary to save the town, and it was decided that when she came to leave, her room should be invaded and her satchel investigated.

This has been done. She left here last Friday, and while she was paying her bill two of the boys got into her room, opened her satchel, and extracting all her manuscript, left a wad of blank paper in its place. A few minutes after her departure the men, who were in the secret, assembled in a back room at the hotel and read the manuscript and notes. The first was an unfinished article on "Red Bank," giving the town hall Columbia, and scoring many of its leading citizens. Almost every man in the place was described in abusive terms, even the mayor not escaping, and about half the women were also made light of.

The assemblage stood the reading of the letter pretty well, but when it came to the notes it was with difficulty that some of the men could be persuaded not to follow the stage and arrest the woman for libel. The worst of these notes read as follows, except that the names were spelled out in her manuscript:

Jacob F——y, Plur miner. Loafer. Breath like pestilence. Had 4 wives.

Jeremiah C——n, 30 years old. Left Lowell, Mass., escape burglary. Abandoned his wife.

Henry M. J——y, brute. Half civilized. [illegible].

—— Harting. Full whisky. Gambler. Killed man San Fran.

Joshua M——n, one ear gone. Has photographs of 40 young ladies in east.

Peter A——n, n. g. Long hair. No teeth.

George W. L——n. Bigamist. Can't look you in eye.

When he chronicled these things they looked solemnly at each other, and some one asked what was to be done. The girl had not been gone long, and it was suggested that she might be overtaken, but it was seen that that would do no good unless she could be killed, and no one dared suggest that. After a free interchange of views, it was agreed to wait a while. She might come back, or finding her notes gone, she might tackle some other town and be summarily dealt with. The people of Red Bank were beginning to wish they had followed her up and scared her to death, when the mayor received a letter from Hon. Marston H. Moore, member of the legislature from Perryville, which ran as follows:

"I have to inform you that I have saved the town and conferred a great blessing on myself at one and the same time by marrying Miss Jennie Carver, a charming young lady from the East, who was out here in the interest of her many friends in that section. For some reason she conceived a great prejudice against Red Bank and its people, and she was on the point of warning everybody off when I met her. I may be permitted to say without egotism that my appearance was agreeable to her, and I was able to hold out inducements which in the course of three hours led her to decide to be my wife. Having linked her fortunes with my own, she is now a staunch friend of the great Northwest, and her highest aspirations are to see it flourish and fulfill its manifest destiny, Red Bank included. I write at this time to say this much for the information of your citizens, as my wife informs me that she lost some manuscript while in your town, which she fears you may put a false construction upon. I hope to address my constituents in Red Bank at an early day, when Mrs. Moore will be pleased to receive you all.

A little later a dispatch was received here from Mrs. Moore, which read as follows:

[Copy of telegram sent this day to eastern committee of young ladies:] Have got a member of legislature. Good man. Plenty more of them out here. JENNIE CARVER.

The Red Bankers thereupon of one accord voted Hon. Mr. Moore a credit to the territory, and it was decided that on the occasion of his approaching visit he should be received with a brass band and a procession.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

PORTLAND, Dec. 2, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The importance of this subject will perhaps justify further discussion. It has been commented upon with apparently little legal acumen, and still less investigation. The provisions of a state constitution cannot be properly construed without an intelligent comprehension of the general principles of construction established by jurists and learned commentators for the interpretation of instruments of that character.

The importance of the question bears upon the welfare of the state, not that of the present incumbents of its highest offices. It is proper that the state offer salaries sufficient to justify men of the highest capacity and the strictest integrity to conduct the executive and judicial departments. The honor of the positions where they are properly filled is, unquestionably, great, but it is a precarious policy to trust to that honor to impel the fittest men to sacrifice so much for merely the barren honor.

The opponents of the movement to increase the salaries cannot claim that they are attempting to prevent a great public wrong. It is a public shame and injustice that they are endeavoring to perpetuate. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," was the award of the most just man who ever spoke.

And, after all, are their hasty and ill-considered constructions correct? They are supported, it is true, by a reported *dictum* of one of the judges of the supreme court, but this was announced without the benefit of an argument, which might have enlightened the conscientious gentleman, and was probably a thoughtless expression, as his sense of propriety would certainly otherwise have deterred him from expressing an opinion upon a subject which he might, at that moment easily conjecture, would come before him in his judicial capacity.

The great fallacy of the argument lies in the wrong view taken of the powers of the state legislatures. To a man whose political training and the vital creed of whose party is a strict construction of the federal constitution the application of the same strictness, without deliberation in the present case would be entirely natural.

The parliament of our mother country was supreme, and the like almost autocratic supremacy has been universally conceded by jurists and legal writers to the legislatures of our several states, except where their prerogative is expressly or by necessary implication restrained or limited by the constitution of the state, or of the United States.

The people of each state are their own lawgivers. The legislature is not a body separate from the people. It might almost be said to have no individuality, the laws not to be its productions. The laws enacted are the will of the people; the work of the people emanating from them and only declared by them through the legislature, as an organ of expression. As such organ, its acts are the supreme law of our land. The supremacy is, however, for wise reasons, qualified by restrictions which are embodied in our state constitutions. There, and there only, are to be found the sole restrictions that are self-imposed upon the supreme power of the people. And these restrictions must, from the very nature of things, appear in express terms or by necessary implication. The supreme law-making power cannot be limited or hedged in by vague implications.

Mr. Cooley in his standard work on "Constitutional Limitations," thus lays down the primary rules of construction: "There are two fundamental rules by which we may measure the extent of legislative authority in the states. 1. In creating a legislative department and conferring upon it the legislative power the people must be understood to have conferred the full and complete power as it rests in and may be exercised by the sovereign power of any country, subject only to such restrictions as they may have seen fit to impose, and to the limitations which are contained in the constitution of the United States. The legislative department is not made a special agency for the exercise of specifically defined legislative powers, but is entrusted with general authority to make laws at discretion."

Redfield, C. J., in 27 V., p. 142, says: "It has never been questioned, so far as I know, that the American legislatures have the same unlimited power in regard to legislation which resides in the British parliament, except where they are restrained by written constitutions. That must be conceded, I think, to be a fundamental principle in the political organization of the American states. We cannot well comprehend how, upon principle, it should be otherwise. The people must, of course, possess all legislative power originally. They have committed this in the most general and unlimited manner to the several state legislatures, saving only such restrictions as are imposed by the constitution of the United States or of the particular state in question."

"Restraints on the legislative power of control must be found in the constitution of the state or they must rest alone in the legislative discretion." Cooley on const. limitations, p. 193.

There being in this case no express inhibition, it becomes proper to inquire if any arises by necessary implication. In such an inquiry Mr. Cooley says that where the text is ambiguous the intent is to be gathered from other parts of the document; from contemporaneous expositions from prior acts and laws bearing upon the same question, and by reference to the journals of and the discussions in the convention which framed the instrument.

The constitution expressly prohibits the enactment of many laws by the legislature. In cases where it intended to restrict the pay of certain officials it expressly says that it shall not exceed the prescribed sum. Would not the constitution have been equally as explicit in all cases where it was intended to place a restriction?

The published journal of the constitutional convention shows that it was proposed to place a limit upon the salaries, and the words "and no more" were added by amendment to the original draft, but *were subsequently stricken out.* Could anything more forcibly have indicated the intention of the framers of the constitution? Are their proceedings to be interpreted on the basis that they were sensible, earnest men, and that each provision was inserted for a purpose? or is it to be supposed that they were an assemblage of literary dudes, and with an esthetic taste they refrained from making the instrument effective because it would "not *look* well?"

The Hon. M. P. Deady, who by reason of his conspicuous and recognized ability as a jurist has occupied the judicial bench in Oregon almost continuously since 1857, and who was president of the convention, publicly expresses his opinion that there is in this case no restriction upon the legislative discretion.

If any one man did all that convention understood the import and intendment of every provision of the constitution, it was the officer who entertained and heard discussed every motion and every amendment proposed and whose abilities enabled him to thoroughly comprehend their effect.

When the construction placed upon the section by the community through the medium of the legislature is used as a test, we find still less ground to presume an inhibition upon the legislature.

The same provision fixes the salary of the secretary of state at $1500 per annum and that of the treasurer at $800, and further provides that "They shall receive no perquisites or fees whatever." Yet by a series of legislation, commenced as early as 1870, and always acquiesced in by the people, courts and succeeding legislatures, the receipts of those officers have been increased to probably ten fold.

This is a tacit recognition upon the part of all men, that the salaries which were sufficient in 1857, are totally inadequate now, and have been so for several years, and that it was not the intention of the constitution to restrict the riper years of our state to the swaddling clothes of her infancy. Pursuing still further the interpretation fixed by common consent and usage we find that in 1872 the salaries of the judges of the supreme court were raised to $3000 per annum, and that this increase was regarded as constitutional by Judges P. P. Prim, W. W. Upton, B. F. Bonham, L. L. McArthur, L. F. Mosher, E. D. Shattuck, John Burnett, R. P. Boise, A. J. Thayer and James T. Watson, three of whom, Messrs. Prim, Boise and Shattuck, *were members of the convention.* Is it to be lightly said that these men were ignorant or thoughtless of the constitutionality of the act? Is not the fact that they accepted the salary the highest proof of their opinion?

There has never been a doubt cast upon their probity or intelligence before. Yet we must now believe that they were either ignorant or dishonest; incapable of correctly construing the instrument some of them had helped to form, or, violated their oath to support it, through cupidity, if we pronounce the act of the legislature unconstitutional.

But it is said "the constitution fixed these salaries, and that is final."

It is sufficient to say that while the provision is to the effect that they shall be not less than the sum fixed, yet there is no restriction upon their being increased. The constitution provides that all salaries not fixed by it shall be, by the legislature. If the construction claimed is correct, the moment that the legislature established, by its first law, the fees of sheriffs, clerks, county judges and other officials they were immutable. If the fixing of the governor's salary by the constitution was immutable, so was that of any officer as first established by the legislature, and all changes since made are unconstitutional.

It is more just to the wisdom of the framers of the constitution to presume that they anticipated the future prosperity and wealth of our state, and while establishing a salary that was then sufficient, yet were willing to leave to the discretion of a just and discriminating community the right of increasing it when the prosperity of the state warranted, and the duties and responsibilities to be performed and the best interests and dignity of the state required such increase. C. T.

CAUSE AND CURE.

GARFIELD COUNTY, W. T., Dec. 1, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In the early ages of the world education was limited to the few. Then truly knowledge was power, and any opposition to the ruling power was crushed with an iron hand. The masses believed in the divine right of rulers, and had no independent opinion of their own. With the establishment of the great American republic, the building of railroads, the advent of newspaper printing, and a general system of education, the intellectual condition of the masses has greatly improved.

The protection given all classes by constitutional government and the hope inspired by an elective one, has had a tendency to greatly enlighten the minds of all in regard to governmental affairs, and with a clearer conception of the unequal condition of those who toil and create the wealth of the world, and the moneyed class, which dictate the affairs of state, it is not strange there is some discontent. These people remember the historic maxim that "power once possessed by the ruling class is not voluntarily surrendered," and are therefore disposed to resort to lawless measures to redress their wrongs, forgetting that any evil of which they have cause to complain can only be corrected by legal means.

I am well aware that the laboring classes, including men of small means, have had little to encourage them in the past. They have labored under the crushing effect of high interest, high taxes, high rent, high prices for protected goods, the product of combined capital and low prices for the productions of labor. But in the face of all this we must not forget that capital has always been combined and watching every opportunity to further its interests, while labor has but a very imperfect organization and no definite object in view, and no leader of statesmanlike ability to lead them.

Notwithstanding this fact, less than ten years ago the great railroad corporations denied the right of the people to control transportation. The courts sustained the people's demands and this fact is now conceded. This is a government of the people and for the people. Shall we enjoy equal rights and equal advantages? If so, we shall have to first determine what we want. Then we must be organized throughout the United States, supporting only men for congress and for state legislatures who have first been pledged to such measures as we deem right. Let not the appeal to party prejudice prevent the success of our interests.

What we want is the national ownership of one or more transcontinental lines of railroad operated so as to cover expenses only and a small margin, that should be placed as a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the government bonds that might be issued in the purchase. Secondly, we want a complete change in our banking system. The United States government should do the banking; the depositor would for once be entirely safe. The borrowers who could give the necessary security should be able to borrow at 4 per cent. and no fear of foreclosure, so long as the interest is paid. Money should pay no tax, for the reason it is only a medium for exchange, and we should endeavor to make money so cheap that it would find its way into all manner of manufacturing enterprises, furnishing employment to thousands, enabling our country to compete with England in shipping and the foreign trade of the world, and forever settling the question of tariff upon such goods as we could produce; for certainly with the raw material at hand and low interest no country could undersell us.

To this end let us devoutly pray, for it must be evident that with the present system of high interest our manufacturers cannot find a foreign market for their goods, neither can the farmer pay the interest demanded, pay for machinery manufactured with dear money, and compete with India, Australia, South America and other sections in the production of wheat, where living and expenses are much less than in the United States.

Think of this. What say ye, farmers and working men of Oregon and Washington territory.

J. W. OFFIELD.

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN.

L Molbern, San Fran
F J Burke, do
M O'Brien, do
W B Adair, Victoria
J P Wagner, Vanc
G F Trimble, Ashland
R T Webber, do
W England, Salem
H Blackman, Heppner
F Heppner, Arlington
R A Patterson, U S A
L R Barker, Centerville
F B Newcomb, St Paul
W F Burnside, Ellensbrg

HOLTON.

Wm Pruitt
Geo Clark, Phila, Pa
S W Dodd, Albany
O W [illegible], Helena
M S Wallis, Eugene
S O Sellers, Phila, Pa
M [illegible], do
J H Sampson, Salem
L M Saver, do
M E Stubbs, San Fran
C E Epperson, Tacoma
G Woodson, do
J Chislett, St Paul
L Senders, Albany
S D Madison, do
D M Torris, Ohio
M L Petre, Kentucky
B Silver, St Louis

ESMOND.

Tom Brownstone, San F
J P Eaton, do
John Jones, do
G J Wilson & wf, Ottawa, Ontario
P S Knight, Salem
T L Brown, do
W Wray, New York
M Buelstone, do
M R [illegible], Yakima
T L Farming, Farmington
Miss A E Owens, Walla W
Jas Maloney, Vancouver
J J Oliver, St Paul
S D Jackson, do
H Bennett, do
J B Carr, City
W Walters, Eugene
H Engles, Tacoma
T L Squires, Dalles
K Littleman, Cascades
H Wilson, Ottawa, Ont

ST. CHARLES.

J F Smith, Forest Grove
Mrs H Kane, do
Mrs F A Hinman, do
J N Glover, Spokane Fls
P L Daily, Silverton
H K Reed, McMinnville
Mrs [illegible], Corvallis
H E [illegible], Perrydale
W P Keady, Corvallis
G W Riddle, Riddle
E J Hoyt, San Francisco
P Weber, Corvallis
Mrs Sanborn, Oregon City
Walter Burke, Salem
D L Moomaw, Baker City
Dr H J Smith, San Franc
H W Fairweather, Sprage
R Fisher, Green River
C Butler, Victoria
J G Jessup & wf, Newprt
W McKinn, Vancouver
T A McBride, Oregon City
Capt E B Olcutt, Helens
H Cranford, Westport
W B Patterson, Vancouv
C Cohos, Ponceville
Miss Cartwright, Hay Crk
H P Burke, Boston

QUIMBY.

Rev A J Hansen, Olymp
J B [illegible], The Dalles
Joe Cresson, do
M [illegible], St Paul
C C Brower, St Helens
J Jackson and wf, Iowa
E [illegible], Cas Locks
F [illegible], Warren
E D Corwin, do
W H Penn, Ft Steilacoom
R [illegible], San Fran
H Larsen, do
M H White, do
Wm Merrell, do
W D Parker, do
Hugh [illegible], Umatilla
W F Wiley, Henshow
W Lowery, do
B Larsen, do
Jack Hoby, city
W D Robinson, N P R R
M L Taylor, do
J C Burns, Sprague
C R Libby, Wallula
Mrs Farner, Ashland
W M Robinson, Winnipeg
H C Kendell, Pendleton
J A Burch, Baker City
C W Porter, [illegible], B C
Phil A Woon, Tacoma
G W F Sanner, Portsmth
Wm Martin, Salem
C V Morgins, Dayton
P A Sherman, do
J H [illegible], wf ch, Klktr
J Woodruff, B City
J H Wilson, do

INTERNATIONAL.

E K Whitehead, Gervais
S H Jackson, W F
M Jackson, do
J P Jackson, do
C Chambers, do
J R [illegible], do
A Byram & wf, do
J R [illegible] & wf, Oregn
W Ferguson, Dakota
J Leach, do
P Roche, St Paul
W J Gray, CB&QRR
W Harrington, Winona
J Fisher, do
W Houston, OR&N
E Jones, do
J S [illegible], Vancouver
F E Wilson & wf, do
W [illegible] & wf, Oregon
T [illegible], Cal
N C Dale, do
J Ross, Powell's Valley
M Hill, do
J Gibson, Hood River
J Anderson, Minn
J Brady, OR&N
J Lowry, Hood River
T Coffman, Butte
A Coburg, Idaho
J W Rutter, do
T James, do
W Wilson, do
D E [illegible], Knappa
B Jacobs, Kansas
R Butler, do
J H [illegible], do
J [illegible] & fm, Idaho
L Madden, Wasco
M [illegible], Salem
[illegible] Mackenzie, Clackamas
J [illegible], Ashland
H Johnson, do
W W Collins, Wisconsin
T Hart, do
J Hart, do
F Olson, do
W Barrett, do
T Tobin, do
J McIntosh, do
F Brady, do

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice, East Portland, Oregon, Dec. 4, 1885:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Anderson, Mrs E
Anderson, Mattie
[illegible], Mrs G
[illegible], Miss Jane
[illegible], May
[illegible], Anna
Campbell, May
Haskell, Mrs J M
King, Miss Josie
Kelly, Mary
Kane T F
Laurent, Rosa
Lawler, Eliza
Lang, Mrs M
Murphy, Mary
Moore, N M
Munder, Mrs M J
Murray, Mrs Mollie
McMasters, Mrs A
Richards, Elizabeth
Rice, Mrs Mollie
Shafer, Laura D
Thomas, Miss Dinah
Wilson, Mrs Alice
West, Mrs
Walling, Mrs R

MEN'S LIST.

Anderson, J
Abraham, F
[illegible], Joseph
Ashby, O R
Black, Gardner
Behl, Joseph
Berdow, A J 2
Buck, Geo
Carmichael, H C
Crouse, J D
[illegible], Frank
[illegible], A 2
Dickson, Wm
Doran, John
[illegible], J
[illegible], Geo O
[illegible], Adam
Fasto, A
[illegible], G C
Hamilton, John
Hawks, Paul
[illegible], James
Hackey, Henry
Hall, L D
Hall, W D
Howes, Earl E
Howard, M A
Hughs, A
Howes, E K
Howell, John F
Howard, James
Hornig, B
Johnson, H G
Johnson, A J
Knight, Clara
Lane, F
Lane, C E
Larsen, S
Muren, Geo
Moreland, Rob
Morgan, L W
Monty, Capt
Miner, Geo W
Miner, Horace
McKenny, J
McKenzie, D
[illegible], J
Nickolai, L
Oatman & Anderson
Patterson, Wm
Phillips, J B
[illegible], Jos R
Roberts, A H 2
Roger, G G
Robertson, J
Sawyer, B T 2
[illegible], W W
Thomason, R
Turner, Frank
Turner, Lucile
Vance, M
Winn, George
Wright, E
Walls, W
Wand, K
Walker, Ellis
Wickison, L L

MARY COUGILL, P. M.

LAST DAYS
—OF THE—
[illegible]
—THE—
WEEKLY
—AND—
SUNDAY
OREGONIAN.

From this time to the first of January, 1886,

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

Will be sent six months as a PREMIUM to every new subscriber, and to every person renewing his subscription for one year to

The WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

An Unexampled Offer!

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consists of twelve pages, and contains more matter than any other three weekly papers in the State.

A SPLENDID SEMI-WEEKLY.—The WEEKLY and SUNDAY together make a splendid Semi-Weekly. Subscribers will receive the two papers from three to four days apart in all places that have more than a weekly mail.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN contains eight pages, nearly all original matter, prepared expressly for it, purchasing articles devoted to the Early History of Oregon, to Reminiscences of the War, to Travel in our own and Foreign Countries, and to Tales and Stories by writers in Oregon, California and the Eastern States. It contains, besides, FULL TELEGRAPHIC and LOCAL NEWS. The contents of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN that comprise the great features of the paper do not appear either in the Daily or Weekly editions, and therefore can be had only in the Sunday.

TAKE NOTICE.—From this time till Jan. 1, 1886, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will buy the Weekly for one year and Sunday for six months, or

For THREE DOLLARS.

The Sunday and Weekly will both be sent to every new subscriber for one year, and to every person renewing his subscription for that period.

WASHINGTON.

Sherman Nominated For President of the Senate.

THE DEMOCRATS NAME HARRIS.

Carlisle Nominated by the Democrats for Speaker of the House and Reed by the Republicans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The republican caucus nominated Senator Sherman for president pro tempore. Senator Sherman, rising, said: "Senators, I return my hearty thanks for the high honor you propose to confer upon me. Your choice, doubtless, has been influenced by the fact that I have long been a member of the senate. Still my duties hitherto have not given me the practical experience necessary for a good presiding officer. I can only say that I will do all I can fairly and impartially to observe and enforce the rules of the senate and shall rely greatly upon you for forbearance and courtesy."

It was then determined that bills relating to the presidential election and also to presidential succession which had passed the senate during the last congress should be introduced as soon as practicable and after proper reference and consideration should be promptly passed.

THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE HARRIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—All the democratic senators except four met in conference to-day. Senator Voorhees was instructed to put in nomination for president *pro tempore* Senator Harris of Tennessee. Senator Harris accepted the nomination.

DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

The Caucus Nominates Carlisle for Speaker—Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Democratic members of the house of representatives met in caucus to-night to nominate candidates for offices of the forty-ninth congress. Tucker, of Virginia, was made temporary chairman, and Beach, of New York, and Breckinridge of Kentucky, acted as secretaries. No permanent organization was effected.

The caucus immediately proceeded to select officers, and Hon. John G. Carlisle, who was nominated for speaker by Willis of Kentucky, was unanimously elected.

A committee consisting of Randall of Pennsylvania, Hewitt of New York and Willis of Kentucky, was appointed to notify Carlisle of his nomination. When that gentleman appeared on the floor he was greeted with applause. He returned thanks, and said: "For the first time in a quarter of a century we find ourselves in political accord with the executive department of the government, and therefore charged with responsibilities which have heretofore rested upon our opponents. Already I think it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of all reasonable men that the interests of the country are safe in our hands, notwithstanding the gloomy predictions made before our coming to power. I trust that during the time we are associated here in the forty-ninth congress we may be able to diminish the expenditures of the government, lighten the burdens of the people, reform abuses in the public service, complete the restoration of confidence and fraternal feeling among the people in all sections of the country, and give such assurances of wise and patriotic policy as will guarantee a long line of democratic administration. There is much to be done, and the responsibility for its accomplishment rests largely on the gentlemen who are assembled here this evening."

The caucus then proceeded to nominate minor officers, as follows: John B. Clarke, of Missouri, present incumbent, for clerk of the house; Leedom of Ohio, renominated, sergeant-at-arms; Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, doorkeeper; the name of Trainor of New York was withdrawn. Postmaster Dalton was also renominated. For the chaplaincy, Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher of Chicago, was nominated. The nominations agreed upon will be presented in the house Monday by Mr. Tucker. Adjourned.

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Caucus Nominates Reed of Maine, for Speaker—Resolutions Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The republican members of the house of representatives met this afternoon in caucus and organized by the unanimous election of Cannon of Illinois as chairman, and McComas of Maryland as secretary. These officers will act throughout the Forty-ninth congress.

Nominations for the office of speaker being first in order, Keifer of Ohio presented the name of Thomas B. Reed of Maine, while Phelps of New York performed the same duty for Frank Hiscock of New York. No formal seconding of either nomination was made, though several brief speeches were delivered in behalf of one or the other of the two candidates. Of the 141 republican members of the house, 33 were absent, and the first ballot disclosed the presence of 108 members. This left 55 votes necessary for choice. Reed received [illegible], Hiscock [illegible], and Ryan, of Kansas 3.

The announcement of the result was received with applause and on motion of Hiscock the nomination was made unanimous. Reed bowed his acceptance of the nomination, but made no speech of thanks.

Balloting for minor offices of the house was then proceeded with, and the following ticket was nominated without serious opposition: For clerk, Col. W. O. Crosby, of Iowa; for sergeant-at-arms, Capt. Albert O. Marsh, of Indiana; doorkeeper, Col. Joseph R. Seldon, of Connecticut; postmaster, A. W. Adams, of Maryland; chaplain, Rev. Dr. F. J. Britt, of Nebraska.

Price, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three members to prepare and urge the passage of a bill guarding against the possibility of vacancy in the office of president of the United States, but subsequently withdrew it and offered the following, which was adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that immediate steps be taken by the forty-ninth congress to provide for the presidential succession.

On motion of Thomas of Illinois the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the caucus favors the passage of a properly guarded Mexican pension bill with provision for pensions for Union soldiers in the late war, their widows and orphans similar to the bill passed by the senate during the forty-eighth congress, and we declare in favor of the unconditional repeal of the limitation on the payment of arrears of pensions.

The caucus then adjourned.

RANDALL TALKS.

He Is Strongly Opposed to the Proposition to Change the House Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Randall to-day gave to a reporter of the associated press his views regarding the proposition to change the rules of the house, so as to take from the committee on appropriations jurisdiction over some of the appropriation bills.

"The democratic party came into control of the federal government," he said, "on the distinct understanding that it would adhere to an economical administration. This cannot be overlooked or evaded, if it expects to remain in power. In all governments the preparation of suitable bills to meet expenses has been confided to one organization. Nothing can be certainly done except by careful and comprehensive scrutiny of the amount of the necessary expenditure has been determined upon. Taxation depends upon the amount of expenditures, and increase of expenditures means increased taxation. To keep down extravagance the heads of departments have been subjected to question and examination item by item. The treasury has been protected by every safeguard which could be devised. It is now proposed that nearly all these safeguards shall be broken down and the treasury thrown open. Increased appropriations, judging from experience, will inevitably follow, as each of the [illegible] committees to be authorized by this change to ask for appropriations, and into which the appropriation committee as now constituted is to be divided, will naturally enhance its own importance. Instead of one committee taking charge of the expenditures, and checking unnecessary appropriations, there will be many, acting independently of each other, and nobody will know the aggregate of the annual appropriations until it is too late to avoid the disaster [illegible] which may at any time in the near future be precipitated on the people.

[illegible]

"The proposition is too plain to need argument, and there is not a business man in the country who will not appreciate the correctness and force of this statement. The surplus revenue we now have will not continue forever, and habits of extravagant appropriations cannot be changed at once.

"The agricultural and the river and harbor bills were taken from control of the committee on appropriations, and here is evidence of the failure of the venture. It is known that the expenditures under the first have been wastefully made, and it is notorious that much of the money appropriated in the latter might as well have been thrown away. Appropriations for the agricultural department for 1877 to 1880, inclusive, when they were under control of the committee on appropriations, averaged $190,847 per annum. From 1881 to 1886 the agricultural appropriation bills, being under control of the committee on agriculture, the appropriations averaged $439,610 per annum. Appropriations for rivers and harbors from 1876 to 1880, when this subject was controlled by the committee on appropriations, averaged $7,[illegible] per annum. From 1881 to 1885, inclusive, during which the committee on commerce and rivers and harbors have had the subject in hand, the annual appropriations have averaged $[illegible]3,191,243.

A DANGEROUS POLICY.

"If this enormous increase of expenditure characterized the first experiment of the withdrawal of these two subjects from the protecting safeguards heretofore enforced under the existing rules, and generally since the foundation of the government, who can foretell the devastation of the public finances, when the treasury doors are thrown wide open to unrestrained and unrestricted machinations and combinations of every character? Such a combination might even enter congress, and the general government would then be a hot-bed, to start into existence every dangerous policy.

"The same reasoning that would take from the committee on appropriations some of the regular appropriation bills would likewise devolve the functions of the appropriations committee on nearly every other committee of the house. As, for instance, the reasons that would turn the naval bill over to the committee on naval affairs would urge as logically good estimates for public buildings to the committee on public buildings and grounds; for surveying and other expenses of the public domain to the committee on public lands; for the expenses of United States courts to the committee on judiciary; for public printing to the committee on printing; for lighthouse establishment, revenue cutter service and life saving service to the committee on public service; for the mint and assay office to the committee on coinage, weights and measures; for territorial expenses to the committee on territories; for legislative expenses (congress) to the committee on accounts; for the library of congress and botanical garden to the committee on library; for the patent office to the committee on patents; for the bureau of education to the committee on education; for the bureau of labor to the committee on labor; for improvement of the Mississippi river, to the committee on levees and improvement of the Mississippi river; for allied claims certified by the accounting officers of the treasury, to the committee on claims; for pensions, other than those growing out of the late war, to the committee on pensions.

OTHER OBJECTIONS.

"In addition to preparing the regular appropriation bills for the service of each fiscal year, these committees would and should, by the same line of reasoning, be charged with providing for all deficiencies in separate bills, making two regular bills to come from each committee, thus multiplying the number of appropriation bills each session from the present number, fourteen, to not less than fifty. To confer the power to control the appropriation bills on the standing committees, with their present legitimate powers, would cut the house off from every avenue of information touching the public service except through the committee controlling each particular branch, thus breaking down what is now a most wholesome check possessed by the house through the appropriations committee over each committee, and by all of the committees over that of the appropriations.

"A patent fact to be considered in connection with this proposition is the statement of the secretary, that the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year aggregate $3[illegible],98,000, while the estimated revenues for the same period amount to only $31[illegible],000,000, being an estimated excess of expenditures over revenues of $24,000,000."

SPARKS WEAKENS SLIGHTLY.

Patents will be Issued where Settlers Prove their Right to them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Commissioner Sparks has been crowded so heavily that he has given way a little, and has issued an order modifying his famous edict of last April. There was a rumor about the department that Gen. Sparks has decided to issue patents for all entries filed before he took charge of office, which would have relieved about 50,000 settlers in the northwest from his clutches, but he did not go so far. He only issued an announcement that he will permit the issue of patents upon all entries not subject to reasonable doubt—namely, in contests where the rights of successful patentees have been established, which means that persons whose claims have been contested, and who had presented evidence to sustain their legality, will not be deprived of the result of the contest. He will certify patents where examinations have been made by government detectives and no frauds found. There are now about twenty agents and detectives examining claims and they manage to get through about four a week, at which rate it will take them something like 1[illegible] years to complete what Sparks has given them.

ON HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

He will certify to homestead entries where residence, improvement and cultivation have been made according to law. In other words, he will issue patents to those who have lived five years upon their homesteads and have made legal improvements and the amount of cultivation required, but this class is very small as most homesteaders who have been industrious desire to commute their time and get their patents without waiting the full time of five years.

In order that settlers in the northwest, from 75 to 90 per cent. of whom, according to Sparks, are swindlers, may not impose upon the innocent commissioner, Mr. Sparks requires that all such cases as above described shall be submitted to a board consisting of Assistant Commissioner Loge, the chief clerk of the department, and Le Barnes, chief law clerk. As Mr. LeBarnes is the man who has made all of the trouble, and has convinced Sparks that all of the people of the northwest are thieves, the work of this commission will naturally be limited.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

TO BENEFIT PENSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The commissioner of pensions to-day issued an order that from and after January 1st next claimants shall be required, before pension agents withhold any portion of attorneys fees certified by the commissioner of pensions, to make an affidavit stating with reasonable detail the time and manner of payment. The order further provides that where claimants are unable to make an affidavit in the form prescribed, and in the opinion of the pension agent reasonable doubt exists as to the fact of such prior payment, that fact shall be certified to the commissioner of pensions for his consideration and decision. It is hoped by the commissioner that this order will be a protection to claimants as well as to pension attorneys, and that the overburdened appeal docket will be by it so relieved as to expedite the disposition of the great number of cases now pending on appeal involving the material interests of pension claimants.

WILL WEAKEN THE MINORITY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Since the adjournment of the last congress a movement has been going on very quietly looking to a change in certain rules of the house. Messrs. Adams, of New York, Collins, of Massachusetts, and other friends of the national bankruptcy bill, which failed of passage in the house last session, have been the leaders in the movement. They have secured a pledge from forty democratic members of the next house to favor a change of these rules, and they expect at least to have one hundred votes in the caucus to-morrow night for the resolution, which will be offered demanding such change as will take it out of the power of a few members to defeat a measure that has the approval of the majority of the house.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president made the following appointments to-day: Receivers of public moneys, John Montgomery of Idaho, at Oxford, Idaho; Tyrell Bell, of Idaho, at Visalia, Cal. Registers of land office, Frank W. Deane, of Utah, at Oxford, Idaho.

ACCIDENTS.

CAR COLLISION ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Two passenger trains came into collision near the eastern end of Brooklyn bridge at 10 o'clock this morning. The failure of the grip to work was the cause of the accident. When the two car train started from the Brooklyn terminus it was loaded to its utmost capacity. When the cars were within 150 yards of Brooklyn tower the grip gave out and the train starting back soon gained terrific headway, crashing into a train which had just left the Brooklyn platform. Six persons were seriously and two are thought to be fatally injured.

SEVEN PERISH.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 5.—Last night's gale did considerable damage along the lower Ohio river. The flat boat of W. Bliss was capsized by waves at Morris landing, five miles below Metropolis, Ills. Ten men were on the boat, six going down, and three besides the pilot saving their lives by jumping into the river and swimming ashore. Louis Nelson, Josiah Lindsay, George Reddy, Joseph Farmer, and William and George Craig perished.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—Meager details have been received of an accident to the west bound passenger train on the Texas & Pacific, near Gordon, last night. Twenty-six persons reported injured.

The germs of scrofula, latent in every person, are destroyed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SEVERE STORM NEAR ASPINWALL.

PANAMA (via Galveston), Dec. 5.—Meagre advices from Aspinwall this evening report a severe storm off that coast last night. The wind reached the velocity of a hurricane and did great damage along the coast. Several vessels are known to have been wrecked, but it is believed that their crews succeeded in reaching shore. The railroad at Aspinwall was damaged and no trains left there to-day. Telegraphic communication is interrupted by the storm, the real extent and seriousness of which cannot be known until to-morrow. From the location of shipping at Colon it is feared many lives have been lost.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PANAMA (via Galveston), Dec. 5.—The terrific storm which commenced in Colon on Wednesday afternoon and continued with great severity Thursday, did considerable damage to shipping in the harbor. Of twenty-nine vessels anchored here, only fifteen can now be seen. Many of them were sunk with their crews. The loss of life cannot at present be estimated. Several docks were badly injured, notably that of the Royal Mail company and the Pacific Mail company. The newly built office of the Royal Mail company is in a very critical condition. It was dislodged from its foundation. Traffic on the Panama railroad has been suspended. The track at Ahorca and Lagarto is submerged.

ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Returns up to 3 o'clock this afternoon show, liberals, 307; conservatives, 24[illegible]; nationalists, [illegible].

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Latest returns show the election of 28[illegible] liberals, 22[illegible] tories and fifty-eight Parnellites.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The political situation to-night is one of perplexity to all parties. The liberals close the week with a tie with the tories and Parnellites combined. There are, however, enough constituencies yet to vote to make the whole issue one of absolute uncertainty. The liberals have elected 313 candidates, the conservatives 24[illegible] and the Parnellites 70. While Gladstone has therefore seventy majority over the tories, they and the home rulers tie him.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The latest returns show 319 liberals, 243 tories and 70 Parnellites elected. Seventy constituencies are yet unpolled. Of these twenty-two are English, one is Welsh, four are Scotch and seventeen are Irish. A careful estimate of the probable results in the unpolled districts, by the news association show that the house of commons will almost certainly be composed of 331 liberals, 255 conservatives and 84 Parnellites.

THE EASTERN WAR.

REJECT THE BULGARIAN TERMS.

BELGRADE, Dec. 5.—Three successive councils resulted in the absolute rejection of the Bulgarian terms for an armistice, but owing to the powers having summoned Servia to suspend hostilities, commanders are ordered to await a Bulgarian attack.

NEW PEACE PROPOSALS.

BELGRADE, Dec. 5.—It is reported that Bulgaria has proposed new terms for the establishment of peace. The principal condition is that a Servia-Bulgarian alliance against Turkey be formed.

THE TERMS REJECTED.

NISSA, Dec. 5.—The terms of peace offered by the Bulgarian government have been rejected. It is expected that war will be renewed Monday.

WILL PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—Belgrade dispatches say it has been decided to proclaim martial law throughout Servia.

AN OMISSION.

VANCOUVER, W. T., Dec. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

In the report of the Columbia waterway convention held at The Dalles, published in THE OREGONIAN, the name of Wm. B. Adair, of Astoria, Oregon, was omitted from the committee on statistics. All persons having statistics relative to salmon, lumber and other products of the lower Columbia country will please forward them at once to Mr. Adair at Astoria.

W. BYRON DANIELS,
Secretary Dalles Convention.

NATURALIZATION.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

I arrived in New York from England in December, 1879, lived in that state till 1882, then came to Oregon, where I have since lived. In the fall of 1885 I took out my first papers. Please say when I shall be entitled to full naturalization papers, also if I must obtain same from the court issuing first papers, and oblige

SUBSCRIBER.

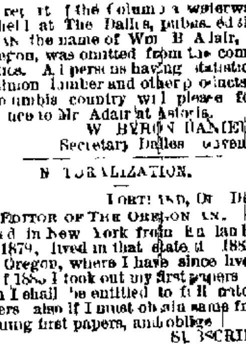
[For full particulars please read the naturalization law of the United States.]

The Great Political Contortionist.

Dallas (Tex.) News.

Carl Schurz sprained both his ankles instead of only one, as formerly reported. His habit of straddling the fence has made him so bow-legged that he cannot walk without running the risk of throwing his ankles out of joint.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Do Not Be Deceived.

[illegible] imitate [illegible] and try to sell plasters variously called "Capsicin," "Capsicum," "Capucin," [illegible] are doubtless sometimes beguiled into buying such articles in place of the genuine. Happily the number who follow this vocation decreases every year through the refusal of equitable dealers to handle the imitation goods. Meanwhile be cautious. In the middle of the genuine is cut or perforated the word "Capcine," and on the face cloth is the "Three Seals" trademark. Ask for Benson's—then examine. One Benson's is worth a dozen of any other kind.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE [illegible]

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

[illegible]	$0 50
Riding per hour	1 50
Calling, first hour	1 50
Each additional hour	1 00
To theaters and Parties, 1 or 2 persons to and from	2 00
3 or 4	3 00
To or from Train or Boat, 1 or 2 persons (ferriage extra)	[illegible]
Each additional [illegible]	50
(No charge for Baggage.)	
Weddings, each hack	3 00
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Ordinary [illegible] per person	$0 [illegible]
Ordinary [illegible]	5[illegible]
Riding and calling, per hour	1 00
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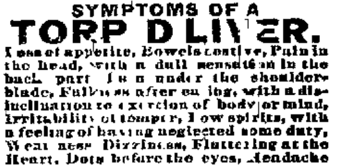

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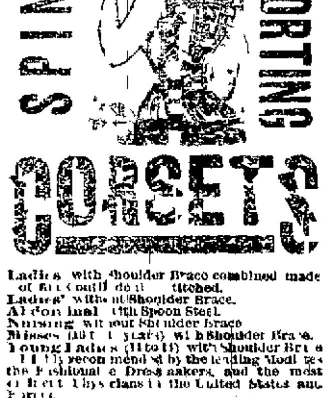

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